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# Canons of Selection

## I

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SHOULD POSSESS IN SOME USEFUL FORM ALL BIBLIOTHECAL MATERIALS NECESSARY TO THE CONGRESS AND TO THE OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTIES.

## II

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SHOULD POSSESS ALL BOOKS AND OTHER MATERIALS (WHETHER IN ORIGINAL OR IN COPY) WHICH EXPRESS AND RECORD THE LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

## III

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SHOULD POSSESS, IN SOME USEFUL FORM, THE MATERIAL PARTS OF THE RECORDS OF OTHER SOCIETIES, PAST AND PRESENT, AND SHOULD ACCUMULATE, IN ORIGINAL OR IN COPY, FULL AND REPRESENTATIVE COLLECTIONS OF THE WRITTEN RECORDS OF THOSE SOCIETIES AND PEOPLES WHOSE EXPERIENCE IS OF MOST IMMEDIATE CONCERN TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

*From the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1940*

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PUBLISHED AS A SUPPLEMENT TO THE *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress*

The Journal of  
OF ARTS, LETTERS, AND  
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# Records of the League of Women Voters

ON February 20, 1950, the Library of Congress acquired by deed of gift the entire non-current records of the League of Women Voters of the United States covering the organization's activities from 1920 to 1944. Thus was rounded out and completed an acquisition that began in 1933 when the League deposited certain valuable suffrage documents and some selected records of its own in the Manuscripts Division. The Librarian of Congress has termed this a "unique acquisition—one which is certain to prove important to political, economic, and social historians both in the present and in years to come."

The gathering of the materials of social history is still in its initial stages. Our libraries have much valuable material recording the deliberations and decisions of law-making bodies, but they also recognize a responsibility to "keep in view and command the movement of ideas which are not the effect but the cause of public events," to quote Lord Acton. The day-to-day records of the great voluntary associations whose organized activities furnish an underpinning for much of our social and political structure provide such materials. Far too little attention has been granted this peculiarly characteristic feature of our democratic society.

The Deed of Gift provides that the League records shall be available to interested students as soon as screening is completed; and it provides further that future records shall be acquired at periodic intervals. The collection is immense and varied, recording as it does the total range

of an organization national in scope and elaborate in its methods of self-documentation. It lends itself readily to a systematic pattern of classification, however, which should make it highly usable. The records are preserved as they were kept by the League itself, arranged chronologically on a biennial basis, with the biennia starting on May first of the even-numbered years to coincide with the National Conventions. Within biennia the records are arranged alphabetically and fall into several well-defined categories.

The composition and character of the League of Women Voters, its antecedents, working methods, and accomplishments make its papers a rich quarry for students of social and political institutions in the contemporary period. A mere listing of the areas of public interest covered includes most of the major issues which the American people have faced in the last three decades. The sweeping tides of social change have widened the horizons of the American citizen as much as they have expanded the range of governmental concerns. At the same time, the gradual acceptance of a position of world leadership and a vast range of international responsibilities has been accompanied by an ever more intricate meshing of the three layers of government at home. One of the contributing factors to these changes was the emergence of a new voting group from the wings to a position upstage on the political scene, deeply preoccupied with advancing the realization of its own political assets and developing its own relationship to governmental institutions.

Representative of this newly enfranchised group was the League of Women Voters, whose primary purpose, as simply stated in its earliest By-Laws, was to "foster education in citizenship and to support needed legislation." This early purpose has been fundamentally adhered to throughout its history.

A detailed description of papers so voluminous is clearly impossible but a few generalizations may be offered regarding their nature and usefulness. First of all, they contain the autobiographic record of a group which had won the title to political freedom and equality almost entirely by its own efforts and with a deep sense of its value. As a group, it was profoundly aware that its gradual passage from political subordination to independence was a socio-psychological phenomenon of primary importance. Its leaders were aware that its emergence probably marked the founding of a new social and political order, and that the laws of innovation and change would necessarily be the laws of its being until it had successfully sapped ancient traditions regarding its status. Thus it placed a high premium on originality and social inventiveness, on candid criticism of existing political mores, and on a cheerful disregard for inherited attitudes in its readiness to embrace a prospect of widespread reform.

These characteristics made it an organization of empirically minded experimentalists, constantly fingering new ways of "improving American citizenship" and supporting "needed legislation" while developing some of the most novel and effective adult educational techniques to be found anywhere. This quality of mind is especially evidenced in the copious documentation of the League's continuous tinkering with the machinery of government in an effort to improve it. State and local Leagues have been ardent proponents of the direct primary, of permanent registration, of city and county manager systems

of local government, of the merit system in choosing government personnel, of proportional representation, of the short ballot, the Massachusetts ballot, voting machines, the initiative and referendum, of reorganization of Federal, county, and State government, and of judicial reform, particularly the nonpartisan election of judges. Students of the evolving character of our political institutions will find rich stores of evidence regarding the willingness and capacity of the American people to engage in a ceaseless effort to adapt the forms of government to their changing needs and aspirations.

A second reason for the importance of these papers is the light they shed on the nature of group activities. How do voluntary associations operate effectively? Here is a group characterized by a fresh approach to its civic function and an objective attitude toward the problems that beset us all. Over thirty years it has maintained its original orientation and its essential objectivity because both have been incorporated in its basic working methods. Sociologists and social psychologists will be interested to observe how a sustainedly successful organization integrates its own activities and becomes a unitary organism; how it formulates policy and translates it into action; how it organizes its membership into a cooperative and compatible relationship; how it adopts a program which constitutes a common understanding and wins a common assent; how it exercises a degree of persuasive moral power in communicating this organized purpose to all parts of the group in a way that elicits their energetic cooperation.

The evidence is overwhelming that such an organization is under a constant necessity to preserve the most sensitive articulation of its separate parts. A two-way flow of communication between the various State and local units and the center must be constant and fruitful. A vast amount of the record consists of such corre-



spondence on matters relating either to program or to policy. Each League expects and accepts a certain amount of supervision and guidance. The delicacy and skill with which this overlordship has been maintained over the years, with a minimum of direct pressure and a maximum of encouragement of individual initiative and self-management, probably have been responsible for a continuity and stability not characteristic of all voluntary associations, as well as for the preservation of a dynamism which galvanizes a constant release of new energies.

The reports and correspondence for each biennium furnish the curious enquirer with much more than an inventory of League activity. They furnish a running commentary on State and local as well as national problems. Like all dynamic institutions, the League is sensitive to the stresses and strains which betoken sudden or violent social change. Its papers bulk largest in the biennia 1928-32 when sweeping social and economic changes were taking place. Again, they give evidence of the mounting uneasiness and sense of urgency that gripped the public mind after 1933. The observer can watch the major national issues emerge and take shape; can follow with absorbing interest the variety of answers churned up by various elements in society; can see ancient dogmas and cherished hopes fall before the mounting crisis; can follow with grim remembrance the polarizing of opinion into irreconcilable blocs, each intent on the best way to preserve our national interest and to keep us out of Europe's tragic troubles. All this is recorded in endless correspondence related to the program, in memoranda, in staff reports on study materials, and in analyses of member reactions to study materials.

The records fall into several categories and cannot be fully enumerated here. First in importance are the verbatim

minutes of the Convention debates, which run to several hundred pages each, and the extensive correspondence relating to the Conventions. Second are the minutes of Board meetings, Open Conferences, and ad hoc and Special Committees. Third are the President's Letters or Circular Letters: formal communications conveying information to State and local Leagues on legislative activities, requests for action, reports on the status of program items, and policy announcements. Fourth is the bulky documentation of the activities of the various Departments of Work, including program-making correspondence, analyses of legislative proposals, appraisals of the working of bills already enacted, consideration and preparation of study materials to implement the Department's program, reports on State activities within the Department's area, reports on study groups, meetings, and educational techniques, staff reports, and correspondence.

Fifth is the correspondence between the members of the National Board, between the National Board and the State and local officers, between League officers and elected or appointed public officials (usually filed under the name of the branch of government concerned), and between the League and other organizations; this is particularly copious in connection with affiliated groups, such as the International Alliance of Women, the Conferences on the Cause and Cure of War, and the Women's Joint Congressional Committee.

There is a considerable body of miscellaneous correspondence which will interest future biographers. Most of the outstanding women who have figured in the history of our times are well represented here: Carrie Chapman Catt and Jane Addams, Eleanor Roosevelt and Frances Perkins, Julia Lathrop and the Abbott sisters, Sophonisba Breckenridge and Belle Sherwin, Cornelia Bryce Pinchot and

Mrs. Robert A. Taft, Alice Hamilton and Florence Kelley, Ruth Hanna McCormick and Ruth Bryan Rohde.

Nor are interesting items pertaining to distinguished men of affairs wanting. All of the Presidents since 1920 are represented. Roosevelt items are fairly frequent [*see illustration*] and run back to his days in Albany. A sheaf of Truman letters date back to his days as a County Judge. Truman letters from the Senatorial period will prove interesting because of his frank willingness to voice his opinions on pending legislation in agreeable contrast to the typical prudent caution which characterizes most Congressional responses to guidance proffered by constituents.

Reference has been made to program making and perhaps a word should be said about this characteristic aspect of the organization because the major part of the record relates either to program-making correspondence, Convention debates on program, or the implementation of program. It is the program-making procedure that makes the League papers so accurate an index to the slow-moving but constantly changing tides of public opinion and their consequent reflection in public policy. If this cross-section organization may be said to possess a unifying political philosophy, it is the thread of common thinking on a restricted program that is democratically arrived at and concerned only with governmental problems. It is this characteristic that distinguishes it from the typical pressure group which exists to promote a single interest or idea.

The program "is not a syllabus of the whole field of government, nor a statement of a political philosophy," but a series of commitments, self-assumed, originating in the experience of the majority, which define and limit the League's activities. In short, it is a program of work. The process of adopting the program begins six

months before the Convention when State and local Leagues are invited to make suggestions for adding to, subtracting from, or amending the current program. Until 1944, when the organization pattern was altered, these suggestions were channeled through the various Departments of Work, designated in the mid-thirties as Government and Its Operation, Government and Legal Status of Women, Government and Foreign Policy, Government and Economic Welfare, and Government and Education (each with a Chairman at the national, State, and local levels charged with responsibility for educational and legislative activities in that area).

The National Board sifted the incoming suggestions and drew up a Proposed Program of Work which went back to the local and State Leagues for membership consideration and discussion at least three months before the Convention. Some items were listed for study, others for support. Delegates went to the National Conventions, therefore, well prepared to give expression to the thinking of those they represented when the Proposed Program was discussed and voted upon.

The same process is carried on at the State level, with a State Program of Work discussed and voted upon at the State Convention. And again, at the local League level, a local Program of Work is voted upon in a membership meeting. Thus each local League has a total Program of Work which incorporates the programs of the three levels of government. Once the programs are adopted, the National, the State, and the local League Boards are responsible for carrying them out. To this end they are charged with the planning and preparation of study materials to facilitate intelligent consideration of the study items, and the promotion of legislative activity in a variety of ways on the bills or projects which may be supported or opposed under the active items. It is clear that such a method of "engineering con-

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 16, 1936.

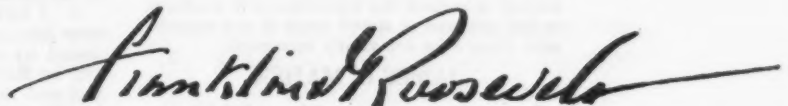
My dear Mrs. Gellhorn:

I do not need to tell you as a leader among the public spirited women of America, that it is most difficult, if not impossible, for a government to raise and maintain in any field a standard higher than the public will support. This is why it is essential that national organizations of the character and strength of the National League of Women Voters should secure and disseminate accurate information on vital questions which have implicit within them, not alone principles of efficiency and economy of interest to taxpayers, but above that the principles of good government.

It matters not what political party is in power by the elective will of the people, the Government functions for all; and there can be no question of greater moment or broader effect than the maintenance, strengthening, and extension of the merit system established in the competitive principles of the Civil Service Act, whose fifty-third birthday is being celebrated this month.

The National League of Women Voters has chosen wisely in conducting a campaign for securing trained personnel in the Government service through the open competition provided only by the merit system; and I am glad to assure your great organization of my support in this effort.

Very sincerely yours,



Mrs. George Gellhorn,  
Chairman, Campaign for Trained Personnel  
in Government Service,  
National League of Women Voters,  
4366 McPherson Avenue,  
St. Louis, Missouri.

Questions Submitted to Candidates for Council  
by the  
League of Women Voters of Cleveland

**FINANCE**

1. What is your attitude toward further incurrence of Public Debt?
2. What plans have you to suggest that will aid the city to live within its income, or to increase such income if you think an increase necessary, and what guarantees can you offer that you will vigorously support their adoption by Council, if you are elected?
3. What guarantee can you give that you will insist upon the resumption of the continuous audit of the city's finances provided for in the present charter?

**PUBLIC OPINION**

4. Do you not think that the City Council should be more responsive to public opinion, and will you favor to that end, a more effective system of committee hearings of which sufficient public notice shall be given, and the time of meeting rigidly adhered to?

**WARD 3**

**JOHN G. ANDERSON**

State organizer of Merchants Associations and General Insurance. Age 56. Lived in Cleveland 16 years. Education: public school. Never held public office.

1. I am opposed to further increase until the public debt is reduced, retrenchment is necessary.

2. There is only one plan whereby all institutions, either private or public, can live within its income and that method is to reduce expenses. I do not think an increase is wise at present. Not being obligated in any party affiliation, I am free to take council with the voters of my ward and do their will in this respect as circumstances arise.

3. All business should at stated times have audit or inventory. Business either city or factory cannot be conducted blindly, unless they have unlimited resources. My guarantee to do right will be oath of office.

4. I am making my campaign on the same lines as the above question. I am ready and willing to consult my constituents to conform to this question at stated times in any manner with those who are vitally interested.

**JAMES C. MAHER**

Business representative of Local 715, Marine Fitters. Age 37. Born in Cleveland. Education: private school. Candidate for Clerk of Municipal Court in 1919.

1. I supported all bond issues in November, 1920, on the promises that, these passed, the city can live within its income and I insist that these promises shall be kept. I am opposed to indebtedness unless for purposes of safety regarding public health and then after a vote by the people.

2. There can be no question but that the city can live within its present income, much larger than heretofore. I shall, in the Council, insist upon rigid economy and combining sim-

ilar departments thus avoiding duplication of work.

There has never been a time when executive ability was so badly needed at the City Hall.

3. My absolute pledge to assist Mr. Haserodt in his program, which includes continuous audit.

4. As a member of Council I shall favor public hearings upon all important measures and shall scrupulously attend all meetings. I shall at all times welcome the judgment of my constituents upon pending legislation and shall be glad to meet anyone interested, either at my office or my home, at any time.

**SAMUEL B. MICHELL**

Grocer. Age 44. Born in Cleveland. Education: public school and business college. Ward Assessor from 1909 to 1911. Candidate for Council in 1913 and 1919. Member of Council from 1915 to 1919.

1. I do not believe we should incur any public debts, except for the safety and health of the public at this time.

2. I will insist on abolition of all unnecessary jobs, and to increase all fees on licenses issued by the City of Cleveland, divide the city by districts, give the Councilman full control and thereby making him responsible for his district and also live within the city's income. I will introduce and vote for all such measures.

3. If elected will serve notice on the Mayor to this provision of the city charter. If no action is taken will take the necessary steps through City Council.

4. I believe more effective committee meetings can be had. I do not believe all committee meetings should be held on Monday. Committee meetings should be held on different days of week. City Clerk should notify the public through daily papers and a fine attached to all Councilmen not attending to hearing where referred to his committee.

We are glad to acknowledge the cooperation of the Civic League in  
the preparation of this material.



Typical questionnaire used in the 1920's.



sent" and interweaving a program concerned with the three layers of government is a microcosm of the democratic process. Buttressed as it is by novel educational techniques, it permits an effective fusion of insight and executive action.

The records reveal a surprising degree of effectiveness. In the quarter century 1920-44 literally hundreds of State statutes were successfully supported and almost as many effectively opposed. Action gained at the community level is even more varied and impressive. The greatest successes have been in the sphere of electoral reform, efficient administration of government (especially in the health and welfare fields), regulatory legislation in the food and drug field, State constitutional reform, legal status of women, social hygiene, civil service and the merit system, child welfare, and education. In these areas the efforts of this organization have been very measurable indeed.

Among Federal measures to which effective support has been given are the pioneering Sheppard-Towner Act (1921) for the promotion of the welfare of maternity and infancy, the Cable Act (1922) for independent citizenship for married women, the Civil Service Reclassification Act and the Ramspeck Act, the Child Labor Amendment (which failed of ratification), the Lame Duck Amendment, the ratification of the World Court Protocols, the Kellogg-Briand Pact, the General Convention of Inter-American Conciliation, the Emergency Relief Act, TVA and Muscle Shoals, the Housing Act, and the Social Security Act, to name only a few. Moreover, it has steadily defended and fought for adequate appropriations for the Children's Bureau, the Women's Bureau, the Bureau of Home Economics, the Office of Education, and the Federal Trade Commission. Its records reveal a constant effort to "educate and agitate" in the areas of its interest and provide the inquirer with considerable insight into the process of

translating public will into policy in a democracy.

Because of its absorbing concern with legislation at all levels, the League's papers offer some insight into the legislative mind at work. Through letters giving reasoned statements of their views, through statements at Congressional hearings, and through cooperative effort with other like-minded organizations, such a citizens' group as this secures a direct and effective expression of its opinion. Acknowledgments of these communications from the legislators concerned, both Federal and State, form a considerable body of documents. How do legislators respond to the guidance and advice of a citizens' group which is a cross-section group and represents no single interest? Hundreds of letters are polite but noncommittal. Enough escape this category, however, to make their examination rewarding.

Most interesting, of course, is the correspondence with allies among the legislators. The most fruitful degree of collaboration frequently exists, and questions of timing, parliamentary strategy, and vulnerable points of attack are determined by advice from behind the scenes. In turn, the Congressional debates are enlivened by materials furnished by the research units of the non-governmental organizations. This two-way flow of communication and interpretation is a vital element in our legislative process and many instances are to be found in these papers of how this group injected into the legislative mill its ideas, its own persuasive arguments, and even its own analysis of and rebuttal of the opponents' arguments.

The historical value of the League's papers is heightened by the circumstances of its origin. It was created in 1919 by the Jubilee Convention of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association. This Association, which had borne the brunt of the half-century-long fight for

suffrage, was itself an amalgamation of two earlier organizations and contained the ablest leaders developed by the suffrage movement. By 1919 the suffrage movement was at flood tide as a popular crusade and ratification was practically assured. Naturally the leaders asked themselves how best to harness the power and enthusiasm, the experience and training of the army whose manoeuvres had finally accomplished the rout of their opponents. Should the suffrage armies be demobilized and dispersed? Or should there be a continuing organization to "foster education in citizenship and support needed legislation"?

Women voters from those States where suffrage had already been gained were invited to attend the Jubilee Convention and a prolonged debate took place, a debate which explored the perils and difficulties lying in wait for the new voting group before it would learn to make its voice heard. Its assets and liabilities, politically speaking, were appraised: on the one hand its acknowledged ignorance and timidity; on the other, its ambitious desire to use the new weapon of the ballot and its deep sense of civic responsibility. There were those who thought the way ahead lay in the direction of partisan activity rather than the development of an organization whose probable effect would be to interpose a layer of interest between the newly enfranchised women and their party affiliations.

This significant debate was won by those in favor of a continuing organization, and important aspects of the pattern of women's effective participation in our political life were thereby determined. An organization within an organization was formed, the subordinate group to replace the parent group when national suffrage was attained. A program of work was drawn up with two main objectives: completion of full enfran-

chisement and support of legislation aimed to "improve the American electorate and consequently our whole system of government." It was agreed that "ignorance" was the chief threat to our democracy. To secure these objectives two Committees were formed immediately and six others planned. The first of these naturally was called the Committee on American Citizenship, and its rationale was developed by Carrie Chapman Catt. The second, significantly, was called the Committee on Women in Industry and reflected the broad humanitarian concerns of the circle of women who moved in Jane Addams' orbit.

Six more Committees were planned: Child Welfare, Improvement of Election Laws and Methods, Social Hygiene, Unification of Laws Concerning the Civil Status of Women, Food Supply and Demand, and Research. It was expected that each of these Committees would be "composed of expert students and workers on the subjects treated" who would investigate and prepare a "legislative program which will be adopted, amended, or rejected by the League of Women Voters" at their next meeting (in 1920). Clearly there was nothing timid or backward-looking about the plans for the organization so soon to arise, Phoenix-like, from the self-immolation of the suffrage association.

The entire proceedings of the Jubilee Convention are of great historical interest because they laid down not only the basic program but the embryonic outlines of what later became fundamental policies of the new organization. Among these were institutional nonpartisanship; a framework for research, study, and action on public issues; and a program of "agitation and education" on behalf of "needed changes in our fundamental system," particularly in regard to the protection and emancipation of women citizens, the

health and welfare of the young, old, and helpless, and the improvement of election laws and governmental machinery.

Fostering education in citizenship has included the development of some unique adult educational tools and techniques, and the students of the history of adult education should find much of value in these papers. First of all were the citizenship institutes and schools, beginning in 1920 and continuing in ever more specialized forms until the present. These began with elementary "voters' schools," short, simple, and informing courses designed primarily to clarify the relationship between the citizen and his government, most often staged as a pre-election activity when interest is high. Then there were the more advanced institutes of government and politics, often held in cooperation with a college or university and designed to deal analytically with governmental machinery and issues. Finally, there were the study groups set up by local Leagues which devoted themselves to serious study and discussion of the structure and operation of government at all levels. In 1930 it was reported that 1,284 Voters' Schools and Citizenship Institutes had been held in the previous decade, while the number of local study groups ran into the thousands.

The records contain a copious documentation on these activities and throw a bright light on the developing concern for a more adequate understanding of our

complex and intricate system of government on the part of the participating electorate. Get Out the Vote Campaigns, Candidates' Meetings, Birthday Parties for New Voters, printed bulletins on requirements for office and candidates' qualifications, Know Your Town and Know Your County Surveys, all were techniques developed by these resourceful women in the early years of their participation in the civic function and carried forward with increasing effectiveness to the present.

Varied as they are, these papers are the living stuff of social history. Here are recorded the thousands of small acts, ideas, hopes, and doubts which enter into the making of the so-palpable events. Moreover, the papers offer an admirable counterweight to the age-old imbalance which has made history a lopsided record concerned mainly with the deeds of men. The presence of women on the stage of public life is acknowledged but their impact has yet to be weighed. These records will go some distance to correct current distortions, while taken altogether they afford an inspiring glimpse into the heart and mind of America.

LOUISE M. YOUNG

*[Dr. Young, a special representative of the League of Women Voters, has been engaged in arranging the League's papers in the Library's Manuscripts Division.]*

# Mexican Microfilm Developments, II

## Conclusion

THE history of the interest of the Library of Congress in materials on Mexico and the background of the present program of microfilming there have been described in a previous article in the *Quarterly Journal* (Aug. 1949, pp. 9-13). This program began in November 1948 when the Library's Photoduplication Service assumed responsibility for the Microfilm Laboratory of the Benjamin Franklin Library in Mexico City and appointed George T. Smisor to direct its operations. By the time this program comes to an end on June 30, 1951, a total of almost a million exposures will have been made for the Library of Congress and for other institutions in the United States, particularly for the University of California at Berkeley, and for individual scholars. Work has been carried on in the libraries and archives of the States as well as in the major repositories of material in Mexico City.

The largest body of material copied consists of the official gazettes of all the Mexican States and Territories up to 1924. The Law Library began to collect such periodicals seriously about twenty-five years ago when the late Law Librarian, Dr. John T. Vance, spent several months in Mexico. He discovered that copies of the gazettes prior to 1924 were difficult to obtain and in some cases no complete collections were to be found anywhere.

The official gazettes, especially for the nineteenth century, constitute an impor-

tant body of information on the legal and legislative developments of the time. During this period relatively few books were produced and the gazettes are one of the few regular sources available on the various Mexican States. Here are to be found court decisions and judicial notices, State budgets, reports of legal commissions, records of State Senates and Chambers of Deputies, articles on constitutional reforms, texts of treaties signed by Mexico with foreign nations, mining laws, voting returns of the municipalities, *amparo* proceedings, and a considerable quantity of miscellaneous data bearing on the whole round of governmental and legal activities during the first century of Mexico's life as a nation.

In addition, the gazettes include agricultural, economic, educational, and political news of value to the historian. In Coahuila, for example, the ranchers sometimes announced their cattle brands, with designs, in the gazette; and in other States municipal territorial boundaries, population statistics, the official calendar, and much miscellaneous information were printed. Some of the gazettes had correspondents in the United States, who seem to have reported principally on mayhem and sudden death. Even the advertisements in these periodicals reveal much of interest to the social historian, for they show the commercial expansion of the United States and other countries—the forward march of the billiard table and



the sewing machine. A detailed list of all gazettes microfilmed will be available from the Photoduplication Service after June 30, 1951, and positive copies of any part or all of this material may be purchased after that date.

Another large project has been the microfilming of the diplomatic correspondence between the Ministry of Foreign Relations in Mexico City and the Mexican Legation in Washington for the period 1853-98. Twenty-two volumes of indexes and over 200 volumes of correspondence are being copied. This correspondence deals with all aspects of Mexican-United States relations for the period. The correspondence also includes much information on Mexican relations with Europe because during the rule of President Benito Juárez the Mexican Foreign Office kept in touch with its diplomatic representatives in Europe through the Mexican Legation in Washington. A positive copy of these diplomatic records will be presented to the Ministry of Foreign Relations in accordance with the agreement made in 1948 between Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet, then Foreign Minister, and Dr. Luther H. Evans.

The microfilming of all the available unpublished indexes to the manuscripts in the Archivo General de la Nación in Mexico City is another important part of the Mexican project. This great archive contains the largest body of colonial manuscript material in the Western Hemisphere. It is rich in information on Mexico and on the Spanish Empire generally, and its tons of manuscripts are indispensable for the historian of that part of the United States once under Spanish control. Of the approximately 22,500 bound volumes in this archive over half have been indexed. Some of the principal sections such as "Tierras," "Reales Cédulas," "Hospital de Jesús," "Historia," "Inquisición," "Universidad," "Correspondencia de Virreyes," and "Minería" have been com-

pletely indexed and will be a valuable guide to a large amount of original material which must always be of interest to historians in the United States. An index of special interest is the one listing manuscripts on Yucatan, which was prepared with the assistance of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Another project to copy Mexican material is now being carried on in Paris as a joint undertaking with the Colegio de México. The manuscripts included all relate to the period of the Maximilian intervention in Mexico and were discovered by a representative of the Colegio de México, which will issue a guide to the documents.

The completion of the projects described above will make available to students a great mass of historical, legal, and other material which, when considered in conjunction with the documents already in the Library of Congress and in the National Archives, will make Washington one of the principal centers in which Mexican studies can be seriously pursued.

The branch microfilm laboratory in Mexico has also been of substantial assistance in developing the use of microfilm there. Mr. Smisor has advised a number of Mexican institutions on microfilm techniques, and the use of microfilm for library and historical purposes is now well established in Mexico.

To continue work in Mexico, the Library of Congress has recently entered into an agreement with the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia for a cooperative microfilm program. The Instituto, through its Museo Nacional de Historia and under the direction of Dr. Silvio A. Zavala, will provide technical supervision, the cost of microfilming, and a guide to the material copied, while the Library will supply the film and make a positive copy for the Museo. Dr. Zavala plans to equip one of the splendid rooms of the Museo, which is in the Castle of Chapultepec, as a

microfilm reading room and reference center for historical students. The Castle occupies a commanding position overlooking the metropolis of Mexico City and is surrounded by well-kept gardens. These gardens offer good opportunities for peripatetic discussion, which seems to be as necessary for historians as microfilm. At this center will be brought together copies of the printed and unprinted guides to Mexican manuscripts and other basic bibliographical tools which will create a workshop for investigators such as has never been available before.

Microfilm copies of much scattered manuscript material in Indian languages and on colonial history which were made by

the Benjamin Franklin Library, in cooperation with various Mexican institutions and scholars, have been transferred to the Museo and it is hoped that other similar transfers will be made in the future. Emphasis henceforth must be placed on making the mass of Mexican material that has been microfilmed better known, and to do this effectively guides need to be prepared and reading facilities must be available. The concentration of the microfilm in the new center in Mexico City and in the Library of Congress in Washington is an important step in this direction.

LEWIS HANKE

*Director, Hispanic Foundation*

# Current National Bibliographies, V

ON November 25, 1946, the Conference on International Cultural, Educational, and Scientific Exchanges held at Princeton University recommended that suitable agencies in each country throughout the world should be encouraged to publish comprehensive current national bibliographies. The value of selective lists was recognized, but priority was given to bibliographies which should be as comprehensive as possible.

On January 22, 1947, a meeting was held in the Library of Congress to discuss the follow-up of resolutions adopted at the Princeton Conference. At this meeting, it was agreed that the Library of Congress would undertake the preparation of a list of currently published national bibliographies in the form of a revision and expansion of *Current National Bibliographies*, compiled by Lawrence Heyl of the Princeton University Library.

Mr. Heyl's list, published in a preliminary edition by the American Library Association in 1933 and revised in 1942, was confined principally to sources of information concerning publications in the book trade. The scope of the new list has been expanded in an attempt to include the most important sources of information regarding publications of whatever kind.

Four installments of this list have appeared in issues of the *Quarterly Journal* for August and November 1949 and for February and May 1950. Bibliographies for the following countries were included: Australia, Canada, Great Britain, and the Republic of Ireland

(August 1949, pp. 28-33); Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland (November 1949, pp. 14-22); Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Peru, Portugal, El Salvador, Spain, Uruguay, and Venezuela (February 1950, pp. 11-13); Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Yugoslavia (May 1950, pp. 14-21). The current and final installment is devoted to bibliographies published in the countries of Asia and Africa, in the United States of America, and in several other countries not included in preceding installments. Members of the Library staff assisted in the compilation of the current installment.

It is hoped that issuance in this preliminary form will result eventually in the publication of a definitive edition. Supplementary information, corrections, and suggestions toward this end will be gratefully received by the Editor of the *Quarterly Journal*.

## AFGHANISTAN

*Kābul*. Monthly. Pashtū Tōlenah (The Afghan Academy), avenue d'Ibn Sina, Kabul.

Contains a list of books published in the Afghan language. Pagination and date are not given. A cumulative list appears from time to time.

## AFRICA

A number of African countries list or advertise their government publications

at more or less regular intervals in their official gazettes. Among these are the following countries, provinces, or colonies: Angola, French Cameroons, French Equatorial Africa, French Guinea, French Sudan, Gold Coast, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Southern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Transvaal, Uganda, Union of South Africa, and Zanzibar.

Other bibliographical lists and separately published bibliographies appearing in African countries will be found under the names of the countries.

## ALGERIA

*Bulletin économique et juridique.*

Monthly. Office Algérien d'Action Économique et Touristique, 26 boulevard Carnot, Algiers.

Contains a section ("Bibliographie") devoted to reviews of publications in Western languages, a number of which are printed in Algeria. Entries give place, publisher, and date, but neither the pagination nor price is included.

## BURMA

*The Burma Gazette.* Weekly. Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Rangoon.

A "Quarterly Catalogue of Books," which appears regularly in Part I, is a subject list of non-official publications registered in accordance with the Press Act. Entries are arranged according to language and provide complete bibliographical information, including prices. The *Gazette* also includes in most issues a "List of Publications Issued during the Week" (sometimes in English, sometimes in Burmese) signed by the Curator of the Government Book Depot at Rangoon.

Newspapers and serials published in Burma are listed in *The Indian Press Yearbook*. See under INDIA.

## CEYLON

*Ceylon Year Book.* Department of Census and Statistics, P. O. Box no. 563, Colombo 7.

Contains a list of newspapers and periodicals published during the preceding year, arranged according to language. Only titles are given. There is also a section entitled "Bibliography" which includes trade books. Entries are listed by title under the year of publication for a three-year period. The author is provided but no place of publication, publisher, or price is given.

Newspapers and serials published in Ceylon are also listed in *The Indian Press Yearbook*. See under INDIA.

## CHINA

So far as is known at this time, there is no national bibliography being published in China. Hence, journals which include reviews of books issued in that country seem to be the only source of current bibliographical information. Among these journals is *T'oung Pao*, published irregularly by E. J. Brill of Leyden, which contains a number of reviews and shorter notices in French. Titles of books in Chinese and their authors' names are given in Chinese characters, in transliteration, and in French translation. Mention should also be made of three other periodicals which contain reviews of material published in China, namely, *The Far Eastern Quarterly*, issued by the Far Eastern Association, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, and *Pacific Affairs*, a quarterly published by The Institute of Pacific Relations, Camden, New Jersey, both of which include reviews of books; and the *Far East Digest*, issued monthly by the International Secretariat, Institute of Pacific Relations, in New York, which contains extracts and summaries of current periodical material on China and other countries of the Far East.



## EGYPT

*Nashrat Dār al-Kutub al-Miṣrīyah tashmul al-kutub allatī iqtanat-hā al-Dār.* Annual. Dār al-Kutub al-Miṣrīyah (Egyptian National Library), Cairo.

This is the first volume (1949) of what is to be an annual publication listing Arabic-language books (including serials and documents) received by the Egyptian National Library during the preceding calendar year. Arrangement is by subject, with author and title indexes. Each entry includes complete bibliographical information, as well as the classification number used by the Library. This is a cumulation of the monthly bulletin of acquisitions issued by the Library in mimeographed form under the title *al-Nashrah al-shahrīyah li-l-kutub al-'Arabīyah al-wāridah li-l-Dār* . . . .

## GREECE

*Bibliophilos. Le Bibliophile.* Quarterly. Rue Hippocratous 5, Athens.

In addition to its articles, this journal contains lists of periodicals and books. Prices are included in the bibliographical information given.

*Bulletin analytique de bibliographie hellénique.* Annual. L'Institut Français d'Athènes, rue Sina 29-31, Athens.

An annotated classified list of books and periodicals with an author index. Complete bibliographical information is given except for prices. Translated titles are followed by the original title.

*Hellēnikē bibliographia. Bibliographie hellénique.* Monthly. Librairie B. N. Gregoriades, rue Char. Tricoupi 2d, Athens.

Contains a classified list of new books with bibliographical information, including prices.

## HAWAII

*Current Hawaiiana.* Quarterly. Hawaii Library Association through the Cooperation of the University of Hawaii. P. O. Box 3916, Honolulu 12, Hawaii.

Lists Hawaiiana published in the Territory of Hawaii and elsewhere. Includes lists of books, pamphlets, and continuations, but newspapers are excluded. Local government publications are included in the book section, and prices are added to the bibliographical data for some items.

## HUNGARY

### GENERAL

*Magyar nemzeti bibliográfia. Bibliographia Hungarica.* Monthly. Kiadja az Országos Széchényi Könyvtár, Múzeum-körut 14-16, Budapest VIII.

A classified list of current publications, including government documents, with author and title index. Full bibliographical information, with prices, is given.

### PERIODICALS

*Magyar folyóiratok repertórium. Repertorium bibliographicum periodicorum Hungaricorum.* Monthly. Kiadja az Országos Széchényi Könyvtár, Múzeum-körut 14-16, Budapest VIII.

A subject index to articles appearing in Hungarian periodicals. Includes an alphabetical list of the periodicals indexed.

## INDIA

There is no current general bibliography for India. However, lists of pamphlets in the vernacular and of important Sanskrit literature appear at times in Part VIII of the *Government Gazette of the Uttar Pradesh* (Allahabad) which also includes at intervals a list of Government of India publications. *The Bombay Government Gazette* also contains occasionally in Part I a list of publications for sale by the Government Printer.

Among the periodicals that include reviews of recent books published in India are the following: *Hindustan Review*, published monthly in Patna, which usually contains a section on recent

Hindi books; *The Calcutta Review*, issued monthly by the Calcutta University Press; *The Journal of Oriental Research*, a quarterly publication of The Kuppuswami Sastri Research Institute, Mylapore, Madras; and the *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies*, issued quarterly by the Harvard-Yenching Institute, in Cambridge, Massachusetts. In addition, *Madras Information*, a monthly publication issued by the Director of Information and Publicity, Fort St. George, contains reviews of books published in India, as does the *Bombay Chronicle*, issued weekly in Bombay.

#### GENERAL SELECTIVE LISTS

*Annual Bibliography of Indian History and Indology.* Bombay Historical Society, Gunbow St., Bombay.

Subtitle: *Books and Articles on Indian History and Indology in Particular and Asiatic Studies in General.* An annotated classified list arranged by author under the following sections: I. Topical, regional. II. Further India and Indonesia. III. Adjoining countries. IV. Islamic world. V. Miscellaneous.

The greater number of the publications described are published in the country which they concern. Full bibliographical information is given except for prices. There is a list of the periodicals indexed, and there is also an index to authors and reviewers, as well as a general index.

#### GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

*Catalogue of Civil Publications Relating to Agriculture, Forestry, Civics, Commerce, Finance, Legislation, Industry, Public Health, Railways, Science, Trade, etc.* Annual with monthly supplements. Government of India, Publications Branch, Civil Lines, Delhi 2.

Classified list with index to subjects and an alphabetical index of acts, bills, ordinances, and regulations. Entries give bibliographical data including order symbol and price. Annual volume lists the serial publications issued by the Government, with subscription rates.

A list of Government of India publications also appears irregularly in Part VIII of the *Government Gazette of the Uttar Pradesh* (Allahabad).

#### NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

*The Indian Press Yearbook.* Indian Press Publications, 585 Pycrofts Road, Madras 5.

Contains lists of newspapers and serials in all languages published in each State, Province, or Presidency in India and Pakistan, as well as in Burma and Ceylon. Titles are arranged under language according to the frequency of publication. Subscription rates are included.

Bibliographies published in the States and Provinces of India are as follows:

#### ASSAM

##### GENERAL

*Catalogue of Books and Pamphlets Registered in Assam.* . . . Annual. Prepared by the Assistant Director of Public Instruction. Printed and published by the Superintendent, Assam Government Press, Shillong.

A miscellaneous list of non-official publications arranged by subject under language. The bibliographical data include pagination, size, and price. This list is published as a supplement to *The Assam Gazette*.

#### GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

*Catalogue of Books and Publications of the Assam Government Book Depot.* Annual. Assam Government Book Depot, Shillong.

Contents: Part I. Grammars, dictionaries, etc. Part II. Assam Council acts, tribal and industrial monographs, miscellaneous books, etc. Part III. Codes, manuals, regulations, etc. Part IV. Annual reports and returns. Part V. Quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly gradation lists.

The bibliographical information given includes prices. In some years only a supplement to the previous *Catalogue* is issued.

## BIHAR

*Catalogue of Books and Periodicals Published in the Province of Bihar and Registered under Act XXV of 1867.* Quarterly. Prepared by the Office of the Director of Public Instruction. Printed by the Superintendent, Government Printing, Patna.

Entries are arranged by language with full bibliographical information, including prices.

## MADHYA PRADESH

*List of Publications Issued during the Month.* Monthly. Superintendent, Government Printing, Nagpur.

A classified list arranged by author or title, issued as a "Catalogue Supplement" to *The Madhya Pradesh Gazette*. Prices are included in the bibliographical information.

## MADRAS

*Catalogue of Books and Periodicals Registered in the Madras Province.* . . . Quarterly. Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

A classified list arranged by language, issued as a supplement to Part I-B of *The Fort St. George Gazette*, which also contains in Part II, at intervals, a list of government publications. Pagination and prices are included in each list.

## ORISSA

*Catalogue of Books and Periodicals Published in the Province of Orissa and Registered under Act XXV of 1867.* . . . Quarterly. Issued by the Office of the Director of Public Instruction. Printed by the Superintendent, Government Press, Cuttack.

Author entries are listed under subject and arranged by language, with prices included. Issued as an appendix to *The Orissa Gazette*.

## UTTAR PRADESH

### GENERAL

*Statement of Particulars Regarding Books and Periodicals Published in the Uttar Pradesh, Registered under Act*

*XXV of 1867.* . . . Quarterly. Director of Education, Allahabad.

A classified list arranged by language. Bibliographical information including prices is given.

### GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

*The U. P. Information.* Semimonthly. Published by the Publications Bureau, Information Directorate, U. P. Government, Lucknow.

Issues frequently contain a full-page list captioned "U. P. Government Publications," with prices.

## INDONESIA

*Madjallah perdagangan buku Indonesia.* *Maandblad voor de Boekhandel in Indonesië.* Monthly. G. Kolff & Co., Dj. Sulandjana 18, Bandung.

Each issue includes an installment of a catalog of books recently published in Indonesia, which are listed by author. Most entries are given in Indonesian but a few in Dutch are included. Prices are also given.

## IRAN

*Dānesh.* Monthly. Ketab-Khaneh Dānesh, 293 Saadi Avenue, Teheran.

Reviews and annotated lists of recent Persian publications appear in each issue. Entries include pagination and price, but the place of publication and publisher are not given.

## ISRAEL

### GENERAL

*Kirjath sepher. Bibliographical Quarterly of the Jewish National and University Library.* The Magnes Press, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem.

An annotated subject bibliography which includes an alphabetical list of new books and periodicals published in Israel, including those in European languages and in Arabic. Each

entry contains complete bibliographical information except for price, and there is an annual index of authors and titles. Government publications are included.

*Shenatone Davar*. Annual. General Federation of Jewish Labor, Tel Aviv.

A classified annual in Hebrew containing a complete bibliography of books and periodicals for the year. Brief entries give author, title, and publisher but no prices. Government publications are included.

#### GENERAL SELECTIVE LISTS

*Yad la-koré (The Reader's Aid); a Library Magazine*. Quarterly. Ha-Merkaz Le-Tarbut, 113 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv.

Includes an annotated classified list of Hebrew books published in Israel during the preceding quarter. Prices are given.

### JAPAN

#### GENERAL

*Kokunai shuppanbutsu mokuroku*. Monthly. National Diet Library, Tokyo.

This catalog of works published in Japan supersedes *Nōhon geppō*. It lists titles of current monographs (including government and society publications) which have been presented by publishers to the National Diet Library. Gifts from societies and individuals and phonograph recordings are included. Plans have been made to issue an annual cumulative volume.

*Nihon shuppan nenkan*. Annual. Nihon Shuppan Kyōdō Kabushiki Kaisha, No. 1, 1-chōme, Kasugamachi, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo.

This yearbook of Japanese publications superseded *Shoseki nenkan* in 1942. It contains a classified list of monographs published during the year and of periodicals appearing for the first time.

*Shūsho tsūhō*. Monthly. National Diet Library, Tokyo.

A classified list of the works cataloged by the National Diet Library. Complete descriptive entries are given, with classification numbers added. This bulletin includes not

only acquisitions in the Japanese language, but also works in Western languages cataloged by the N. D. L., as well as phonograph records added to the collections.

A number of Departmental libraries of the Japanese Government which have been incorporated into the N. D. L. have issued bulletins describing material received and cataloged. Among these bulletins are the following: *Shūsho tsūhō* (Comprehensive Report of Books Received [by the Library of the Statistical Bureau]); *Naikaku Bunko shūsho mokuroku* (Current Acquisitions of the Cabinet Library); and *Shiryō dayori* (News of Material Acquired [by the Library of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry]). In addition, the Library of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is issuing a list of its own publications entitled *Norinshō kankōbutsu mokuroku*.

#### GENERAL SELECTIVE LISTS

*Dokusho kurabu*. Compiled by the Dokusho Kenkyū-kai (Society for the Reading of Books). Monthly. Nihon Shuppan Kōkoku-sha, Kyōbunkan Building, No. 4 Ginza, Chūō-ku, Tokyo.

This periodical contains a classified list giving complete bibliographical data regarding important monographs published during the previous month; a similarly detailed classified list of major periodical articles published up to two months previously; and lengthy book reviews by competent critics.

*K. B. S. Bibliographical Register of Important Works Written in Japanese on Japan*. Annual. Kokusai Bunka Shinkō-kai (The Society for International Cultural Relations), Kokusai Building, No. 2, 1-chōme, Kyōbashi, Chūō-ku, Tokyo.

A classified list of publications in the field of the humanities. Authors are given in romanized form and in Japanese characters; titles are given in romanization, in Japanese characters, and in English translation. Formerly devoted to works on the Far East, it is now limited to publications in Japanese on Japan.

*Shohyō*. Monthly. Nihon Shuppan Kyōkai Henshū-shitsu, No. 1, 1-chōme, Kasugamachi, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo.



In addition to bibliographical data concerning the more important monographs and periodical articles recently published, this periodical contains reviews of new books and articles of literary interest.

#### PERIODICALS

*Gakujutsu chikuji kankōbutsu mokuroku.*

Irregular. Higher Education and Science Bureau, Ministry of Education, Tokyo.

This list gives the Japanese titles of scientific periodicals, arranged according to the Japanese syllabary; translations of these titles; the names of sponsoring organizations; and the number of copies printed. A companion list, containing the same information in English is published under the title *A List of Scientific Periodicals from Japanese Learned Societies*.

*Zasshi kiji sakuin.* Monthly. National Diet Library, Tokyo.

An index to Japanese periodical articles, each issue of which contains a classified list of the periodicals indexed in that issue. Beginning with the April 1950 issue, the index divided into two separate publications: one bearing the subtitle *Jimbun kagaku-hen* (Cultural Sciences Section), the other with the subtitle *Shizen kagaku-hen* (Natural Sciences Section).

### KENYA

#### GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

*Annual Report.* Printing and Stationery Department. Printed and published by the Government Printer, Nairobi.

Contains a table listing government publications printed during the previous year. The title, number printed, number of pages, size, and date of issue are given for each entry. Prices are not included.

### FEDERATION OF MALAYA

#### NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

*Annual Report of the Federation of Malaya.* Government Printer, Kuala Lumpur.

Contains a list of newspapers and periodicals published in the Federation of Malaya, arranged by language. Only the title and place of publication are given.

### MALTA

#### GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

*The Malta Government Gazette.* Two or three times a week. Government Printing Office, Valetta.

Includes each month a price list of publications for sale at the Government Printing Office. Advertisements for new publications are also included in other issues.

### MAURITIUS

*Memorandum of Books Printed in Mauritius and Registered in the Archives Office during the Quarter Ended . . .*

Quarterly. Registrar General's Department, Archives Branch. Printed and published by the Government Printer, Port Louis.

Contains lists of government publications and semiofficial publications, arranged by issuing agency, an author list of trade publications, and an alphabetical list of periodicals. These lists also appear in *The Government Gazette of the Colony of Mauritius*.

### MOROCCO

*Bulletin d'information.* Semimonthly. Service Générale de l'Information, Rabat.

Contains a section entitled "Connaissances du Maroc" devoted to recent publications, both official and non-official, in Western languages, including a number published in Morocco. Bibliographical information is given, except for prices.

*Informations bibliographiques marocaines.* Semimonthly. La Bibliothèque Générale et Archives du Protectorat [Rabat].

Lists by subject the books and periodicals received by the Bibliothèque Générale, some of which are published in Morocco. These are in Western languages. Entries give complete bibliographical information with the exception of prices.

### MOZAMBIQUE

*Mozambique, Documentário trimestral.* Quarterly. Governo Geral de Moçambique. Imprensa Nacional, Lourenço Marques.

Each issue includes a section entitled "Livros e publicações depósito legal de publicações" containing lists of the following: (1) New works deposited during the preceding quarter (official and non-official); (2) New periodicals; (3) Discontinued newspapers and periodicals; (4) Current periodical publications (official publications, periodicals, and newspapers).

## NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

*The Middle East*. Biennial(?). Europa Publications, Ltd., 56 Bloomsbury St., London, W. C. 1.

Contains lists of the newspapers and periodicals (arranged according to frequency) issued in each of the following countries or colonies: Aden, Afghanistan, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Lebanon, and Turkey. Each list appears in the section devoted to the country in question, and the entries usually include the language in which the publication is issued, the name of the editor, and the city in which it is published. The bibliography which follows generally includes a number of recent publications issued in that country. The place and date of publication are given for each entry, but there is no publisher, pagination, or price.

Among the review journals covering this area is *The Middle East Journal*, issued quarterly by The Middle East Institute, Washington, D. C. In addition to reviews of books in Western languages, each issue contains a "Bibliography of Periodical Literature on the Near and Middle East," which covers material in both Western and Oriental languages, arranged by subject. *I. B. L. A.*, a quarterly review issued by the Institut des Belles Lettres Arabes, in Tunis, includes in each issue an extensive bibliography covering recent publications in Western languages and in Arabic relating to the Near East, a number of which are published there.

## PAKISTAN

### GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

*Catalogue of the Government of Pakistan*

*Publications*. Annual. Central Publications Branch, Governor General's Press and Publications, Karachi.

A classified list giving full bibliographical information, with prices and order symbols.

### NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

*The Pakistan Year Book & Who's Who*. Kitabistan, 46, Zeenat Mansion, McLeod Rd., Karachi.

Contains lists of "important" newspapers, periodicals, and "viewpapers" published in Karachi and in the Provinces of Pakistan. Each entry includes title, place of publication, language, periodicity, name of the editor, and subscription price.

Newspapers and serials published in Pakistan are also listed in *The Indian Press Yearbook*. See under INDIA.

The only other list currently received from Pakistan covers West Punjab:

*Catalogue of Books Registered in the Punjab*. . . Quarterly. Superintendent, Government Printing Press, Lahore.

A classified list arranged by language, issued as Supplement II to *The Punjab Gazette*.

## PUERTO RICO

*Anuario bibliografico puertorriqueño. Indice alfabético de libros, folletos, revistas y periódicos publicados en Puerto Rico*. Annual. Biblioteca de la Universidad, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

Classified list of books, pamphlets, and periodicals, the majority of which bear a Puerto Rican imprint. Complete bibliographical information is given.

## RUMANIA

*Buletin bibliografic*. Weekly. Biblioteca Comisiunii de Stat a Planificarii, Str. Academiei nr. 5, Bucharest I.

Although a number of issues of this bulletin which have been received by the Library of Congress list books published in Moscow only, several recent issues include a classified

list of books, pamphlets, and documents received by the Library of the Commission, many of which were issued in Bucharest. In general, each entry supplies the name of the publisher and the pagination, but no price is given. Each issue contains also a classified list of periodical articles, and a list of the periodicals received by that Library appears semiannually.

## SOUTHEAST ASIA

### PERIODICALS

#### *List of Scientific and Technical Journals*

*Published in Southeast Asia (Philippines, Indonesia, Malaya, Thailand, Indo-China).* Irregular. UNESCO, East Asia Science Cooperation Office, United Nations Bldg., Manila, P. I.

An alphabetical list by title, specifying the language in which the journal is published, its commencement date, frequency, subscription price in local currency, and the publishing body.

Government publications issued in Southeast Asia are frequently listed or advertised in the official gazettes of the following Governments: Burma (see also under BURMA), Indo-China, Malaya, and Singapore.

Among other bibliographical sources for Southeast Asia are the annual *Bulletin* of the *École Française d'Extrême-Orient*, issued irregularly at Hanoi, which includes reviews and lists of books published in this area, and *The Far Eastern Quarterly* and *Pacific Affairs*, mentioned in the section on China.

## SYRIA

*Majallat al-Majma' al-'Ilmī al-'Arabī.* Quarterly. Majma' al-'Ilmī al-'Arabī (Arab Academy of Science), Bab-el-Brid, Damascus.

This journal contains a section devoted to reviews of recent Arabic-language publications. Place, publisher, and pagination are usually given and the date is sometimes included.

## TUNISIA

*Bulletin économique et sociale de la Tunisie.* Monthly. Résidence Générale de France à Tunis.

The issue for the first month in each quarter contains a section ("Bibliographie") covering books and articles in Western languages relating to Tunisia, some of which are published in that country. Except for price, entries include full bibliographical information.

## TURKEY

*Türkiye bibliyografyası.* Monthly. Millî Eğitim Basımevî, Istanbul.

Lists current books, serials, and documents in Turkish and Western languages. Arrangement is by subject with annual author and title indexes. Complete bibliographical information is given, including prices.

## UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

### GENERAL

*Publications Acquired in Terms of . . . the Copyright Act.* Monthly, with annual cumulation. State Library, Pretoria.

A list of material published in the Union of South Africa, arranged alphabetically by author. Government publications are included, and full bibliographical data are given.

*S. A. Catalogue. S. A. Katalogus.* Annual, with monthly supplements. South African Catalogue of Books, P. O. Box 1161, Johannesburg.

The annual volume is a classified list of South African publications, including government publications, with an author and title index. The monthly "supplements" are merely author lists. Each list contains full bibliographical information, including prices.

### GENERAL SELECTIVE LISTS

*Quarterly Bulletin of the South African Library. Kwartaalblad van die Swid-Afrikaanse Biblioteek.* The South African Library, Capetown.

Contains selective lists of South African publications including periodicals (new titles,

change of titles, and those that have ceased publication), government publications, and a classified list of books added to the Africana Department, including material received by copyright.

#### PERIODICALS

*Index to South African Periodicals.* Annual. Johannesburg Public Library. Contains a list of periodicals indexed.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

#### GENERAL

*Catalog of Copyright Entries.* Semi-annual. The Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

Issued in twelve parts which may be purchased separately. These are numbered 1-14 as follows:

Part 1A. *Books* (arranged alphabetically by author, with a title index).

Part 1B. *Pamphlets, Serials and Contributions to Periodicals* (an alphabetical list by author, issuing body, or title of domestic or foreign publications registered in Class A that are predominantly of serial or pamphlet nature).

Part 2. *Periodicals* (an alphabetical list of periodicals and newspapers with index of new titles).

Parts 3 & 4. *Dramas and Works Prepared for Oral Delivery* (listed by author with the exception of radio and television programs which are listed under title).

Part 5A. *Published Music* (arranged in four sections: an alphabetical list by composer, compiler, etc., a title index, a classified index, and a claimant index).

Part 5B. *Unpublished Music* (an alphabetical list by title).

Part 6. *Maps* (an alphabetical list under name of "authority" with cross references from the geographical areas represented by the maps, from distinctive titles, and from copyright claimants, editors, compilers, and publishers).

Parts 7-11A. *Works of Art, Reproductions of Works of Art, Scientific and Technical Drawings, Photographic Works, Prints and Pictorial Illustrations* (a list arranged alphabetically by main headings under five captions: (1) Works of Art, Reproductions of Works of Art, and Prints and Pictorial Illustrations. (2)

Scientific and Technical Drawings. (3) Photographic Works. (4) Greeting Cards. (5) Books in Art and Photography).

Part 11B. *Commercial Prints and Labels* (an alphabetical list).

Parts 12 & 13. *Motion Pictures* (catalog divided into five parts: Motion Pictures and Filmstrips, arranged alphabetically by title; Classified List; Subject Index for Non-Theatrical Films; Renewals; and Index of Claimants, Producing Companies, Sponsors, and Authors for all items listed in the main section).

Part 14A. *Renewal Registrations—Literature, Art, Film* (an alphabetical list by title).

Part 14B. *Renewal Registrations—Music* (an alphabetical list by title).

*Cumulative Book Index; a World List of Books in the English Language.* Monthly, cumulated frequently throughout the year, with an annual or multi-yearly cumulation. The H. W. Wilson Co., 950 University Ave., New York 52, N. Y.

An author, title, and subject list of books, exclusive of Government publications. Prices are included as well as the Library of Congress card numbers.

*The Library of Congress Author Catalog; a Cumulative List of Works Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards.* Printed in nine monthly issues, three quarterly cumulations, and an annual cumulation. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

This catalog contains main entries and essential added entries and cross references. The monthly issues contain the cards prepared for publications issued during the current year and the past two years. The quarterly and annual cumulations contain all cards printed, regardless of imprint date. It is contemplated that five-year and larger cumulations will be issued.

A companion publication, *The Library of Congress Subject Catalog*, lists entries under their assigned subject headings, but notes and tracings included in the cards are omitted. Entries reproduced from cards printed without subject headings are listed under appropriate subject or form headings whenever desirable and possible. The quarterlies in-



clude *see* subject references; the annual has both *see* and *see also* references.

*Publishers' Trade List Annual.* R. R. Bowker Co., 62 West 45th St., New York 19, N. Y.

A collection of American publishers' catalogs, arranged alphabetically by publisher in two volumes, with an extra index volume listing authors and titles.

*Publishers' Weekly; the American Book Trade Journal.* R. R. Bowker Co., 62 West 45th St., New York 19, N. Y.

Contains an alphabetical author list, the "Weekly Record," of books published in the United States during the week of issue, with descriptive annotations and prices. A title index is included each month.

#### GENERAL SELECTIVE LISTS

*The Booklist.* Semimonthly. American Library Association, 50 East Huron St., Chicago 11, Ill.

Contains a classified list of selected books, as well as sections listing fiction, series and editions, books for young people, children's books, a selected list of books for the small library, reviews of forthcoming books, and an author, title, and subject index.

*Bulletin of the Public Affairs Information Service.* Weekly, with cumulations five times a year and an annual volume. The Service, 11 West 40th St., New York 18, N. Y.

Lists by subject current books, pamphlets, Government publications, periodical articles, and any other useful library material in the field of economics and public affairs. Complete bibliographical information, including prices, is given.

*The United States Quarterly Book Review.* Prepared by the Library of Congress and published by Rutgers University Press, 30 College Ave., New Brunswick, N. J.

A selective bibliography and review of currently published United States books, arranged by subject, with an author, title, and subject index. Prices, as well as Library of Congress card numbers, are included. The

reviews are contributed by specialists who are listed in each issue.

*Vertical File Service Catalog.* Monthly, with annual cumulations. The H. W. Wilson Co., 950 University Ave., New York 52, N. Y.

An annotated subject catalog of pamphlets, giving complete bibliographical information, with prices. A title index (referring to subject headings) is included in each issue.

#### GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

*Monthly Checklist of State Publications.*

Prepared by the Processing Department, Library of Congress. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

List of official State publications received by the Library of Congress, including those of legislative bodies, executive departments, boards and commissions, universities and colleges, and organizations subsidized by State funds, issued within the last five years. Arranged alphabetically by issuing agency under each State. Annual author, subject, and title index.

*Numerical Lists and Schedule of Volumes of the Reports and Documents of the . . . Congress.* Compiled under the Direction of the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Since the discontinuance of the *Document Index* (no. 43 of the "Consolidated Index" in 1943), this section of its contents has been issued as a separate publication for each session of Congress. The lists are divided into Senate Reports, House Reports, Senate Documents, and House Documents. The items in each list are numbered consecutively and the volume and serial number of each item are given.

*Selected United States Government Publications.* Semimonthly. The Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

A list of publications for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, arranged by title, with annotations, prices, and classification numbers.

*United States Government Publications; Monthly Catalog.* The Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

List of official publications which are offered for sale by the Superintendent of Documents or are available from the issuing agencies. The items are arranged alphabetically by issuing agency, and the classification number and price are included. Each issue is indexed, and there is an annual cumulative author, subject, and title index, as well as a "Semiannual List of Periodicals and Periodic Releases, Serials and Statistical Statements."

The price lists of Government publications, issued by the Superintendent of Documents, are published irregularly. They are classified lists on broad subjects, the smaller subject headings forming a sort of subject index.

#### NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

*N. W. Ayer and Son's Directory of*

*Newspapers and Periodicals.* Annual. N. W. Ayer and Son, Inc., Philadelphia 6, Pa.

Lists publications printed in the United States and its possessions, the Dominion of Canada, Bermuda, Cuba, and Republic of the Philippines. The catalog of newspapers and periodicals is arranged geographically with an alphabetical listing under each town or city. Subscription prices are included, and an alphabetical index follows the classified lists.

#### SPECIAL LISTS

*Doctoral Dissertations Accepted by American Universities.* Annual. Compiled for the Association of Research Libraries. The H. W. Wilson Co., 950 University Ave., New York 52, N. Y.

A classified list arranged by author under the name of the university to which the dissertation was submitted. Each entry includes author, title, and (in many instances) pagination. In addition to the author index, there is an alphabetical subject index.

## Annual Reports on Acquisitions

# Annual Reports on Agriculture

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# Orientalia

**P**UBLICATIONS in the field of Orientalia received during 1950 are the subject of the following reports. With the exception of United States imprints and certain materials that are more appropriately described in other reports appearing regularly in this *Journal* (e. g., law and music), these accounts include significant accessions relating to the peoples and countries of Asia.

The reports have been compiled by the following members of the Orientalia Division:

China: Arthur W. Hummel, Chief of the Division.

South Asia (India, Pakistan, Ceylon, and Tibet): Walter H. Maurer, Reference Librarian for South Asia.

Southeast Asia: Cecil C. Hobbs, Reference Librarian for Southeast Asia.

Japan: Edwin G. Beal, Jr., Chief, Japanese Section.

Near East: Robert F. Ogden, Chief, Near East Section.

Hebraica: Lawrence Marwick, Chief, Hebraic Section.

## China

As stated in the last report of the Chinese Section, which appeared in this *Journal* in February 1950, the output of important publications on the mainland of China has been less plentiful than for many years past, and at the same time rather lacking in originality and variety. Scholars and writers, after years of wartime exile in the Southwest, have been harassed by the struggle for a livelihood and by the lack of leisure. Publishers have been hampered by a shortage of paper. Many learned journals have ceased to appear or have

come out only sporadically. Of the 2,622 works (comprising 4,989 volumes) in the Chinese language received during the year some 1,200 are Communist in outlook. Not a few are pronouncements by Government leaders or expositions of Marxist views, often translated or adapted from the Russian. There is a dearth of carefully edited, comprehensive yearbooks and other works of a statistical nature so urgently needed by students of the contemporary scene. Owing to a radical change in the structure of the Government and in the laws and administration of the country, most of the older works on these topics are no longer timely.

One useful handbook that has been received in the Chinese collection, however, is the *Jen-min nien-chien* (Yearbook of the People's Government) for 1950, edited by SHEN Sung-fang and published in Hong-kong. The information is brought together under five heads: (1) domestic affairs, economics, the army, and education; (2) political parties and people's organizations; (3) China and the international situation; (4) required readings about the Communist system, including speeches by dominant personalities, as well as important documents; and (5) biographical sketches of influential persons. As one might expect of the first hastily compiled works of the new regime, the information in this yearbook, though sometimes very revealing, is often disappointingly brief and sketchy.

Two recently published dictionaries of new expressions in the language deserve mention because they may be taken as landmarks in China's new mode of thinking—the prevailing vivid consciousness of her people that they must integrate

the thought-life of the West with their own ancient world view. These dictionaries are: (1) *Hsin-ming-tz'u tsung-ho ta tz'u-tien*, edited by KUNG Min and published in 1950 by the Ta-ti Bookstore, Peiping; and (2) *Hsin-ming-tz'u tz'u-tien*, compiled by Hu Chi-t'ao and T'AO P'ing-t'ien and published in Shanghai (1949) by the Ch'un-ming Bookstore. For more than 30 years China has produced lexicons listing the newly coined Chinese equivalents for terms which we in the West invented some years earlier in the fields of psychology, philosophy, law, and the various sciences. The two recent lexicons reflect in high degree the conflict of political and social ideas now vexing the Western world. They demonstrate once again the ingenuity of Chinese thinkers and the flexibility of the Chinese language in recording, often with great felicity, the exact metaphors which have been made familiar to us. Each Western expression or cliché is followed by an apt rendering. Under the heading of international affairs are subdivisions giving detailed information on organizations, political incidents, treaties, conferences, etc. The second-named dictionary in particular has appendices quoting in full notable Government resolutions, and including an organizational chart of the Government, the names of members of important committees, and the personnel in the higher Government posts.

Another work which brings together the documents, proceedings, and speeches that led to the formal establishment of the People's Republic, especially documents of the Consultative Conference which met in Peiping in September 1949, is entitled *Chung-hua jen-min kung-ho-kuo k'ai-kuo wen-hsien*. The copy in the Chinese collection was published in Hongkong in December 1949.

The Lien-ho Bookstore in Peiping published in 1950 a serviceable chronology of important events that took place in the

year 1949 in China and abroad. This work, entitled *I-chiu-ssu-chiu nien ta-shih-chi*, does not merely list events from day to day, such as the successive "liberation" of places in south China, but also summarizes the decisions of all important national and international conferences. An appendix lists the dates and occasions of speeches and pronouncements delivered by MAO Tse-tung from 1927 down to August 1949.

The paucity of detailed information concerning the national and local organization of the People's Republic of China which prevailed until recently has been remedied in large part by the appearance in August 1950 of an important reference work known as *Tu-pao shou-t'se* (Handbook for Newspaper Readers). It was published by the *Ch'ang-chiang jih-pao*, a daily in Hankow, and represents a selection of useful information on the policies of the Government as reflected in the nation's periodical and daily press. One would have to search far to discover readier information on the leaders and their economic, social, military, and cultural programs. The section of the book devoted to international affairs is less useful, however. It is significant that a short international who's who, comprising 85 names, is devoted chiefly to personages in Russia.

What purports to be the first of a series of publications, entitled *Chung-yang ts'ai-ching cheng-t'se fa-ling hui-pien* (Regulations Concerning the Financial and Economic Policies of the Central Government of the People's Republic) has been received. It is a compilation of documents, reports, resolutions, and ordinances on the economy, finance, trade, banking, communications, industry, agriculture, and labor of the newly formed Communist Government. The section on agriculture, for instance, cites the regulations on land reform, directions concerning the planting of certain crops, and other documents that

are not readily obtainable. This handbook was published by the Peiping government in July 1950.

From Formosa (Taiwan) the Library received a number of useful reference works. One of these, entitled *T'ai-wan-sheng wu-shih-i-nien lai t'ung-chi t'i-yao*, comprising 1,386 pages, consists of 540 tables of statistics on almost every phase of Formosan life that admits of such analysis. Since it covers the years 1897 to 1946, it is necessarily based in large part on Japanese sources. This work was published in 1946 by the provincial authorities.

A Taiwan yearbook for 1947, entitled *T'ai-wan nien-chien*, was published by the *Hsin-sheng pao*, a daily in Formosa. It contains 28 chapters, each by a specialist on the subject in question. There are two useful appendices: a chronological table of important events from October 1945, when the island was liberated from the Japanese, to December 1946; and tables of comparative weights and measures.

The *T'ai-wan kung-shang chih-nan*, compiled by LIAO Ta-kuei and published in Formosa in 1950, is a directory of merchants and manufacturers on that island, prefaced by general surveys of present-day commercial and industrial conditions and by a list of articles of export and import under Japanese rule. The list of firms is arranged by cities and includes those under Japanese as well as under Chinese management.

A general summary of the steps taken by the Nationalist Government since 1945 to take over from the Japanese and carry on industrial and to some degree agricultural activities of the island of Formosa is set forth in a small work published in T'ai-pei in 1949 under the title *T'ai-wan-ti sheng-ch'an chien-she*. The description is limited to state enterprises in the fields of mining, chemical industries, camphor, sugar and tea production, lumbering, fisheries, drugs, petroleum, papermaking, and

cattle breeding. Industries under private ownership are not treated in this account. The difficulties inherent in assuming governmental responsibilities so prodigious in scope are frankly acknowledged in the report.

The Bank of Taiwan published in 1947 and 1948 (the latest issues so far at hand) statistical reports on the deposits, loans, and remittances of the various banks in the island, entitled *T'ai-wan chin-jung nien-pao*. The Bank also issued in 1949 a series of studies on the special products of the island, of which the Library has received the first four, namely, those dealing with sugar, rice, tea, and bananas. Each number contains articles on various aspects of the industry, as well as statistical tables.

After the loss or dispersal of many official Chinese documents during the Sino-Japanese War, the difficulties encountered by a Chinese librarian, CH'EN Kuo-ch'en, in sorting and filing the official papers of the new regime in Formosa induced him to produce a work on the orderly treatment of archival material. In his *Wen-shu kai-ko tsai T'ai-wan* (Improving the Handling of Official Dispatches in Taiwan), Mr. CH'EN treats the subject in great detail, with copious examples. The nonalphabetical nature of the Chinese language makes the problem of filing a peculiarly refractory one. This contribution to archival theory, comprising 223 pages, was published in T'ai-pei, Formosa, in 1947.

The movement, on foot for many years, to simplify the writing of the more complicated Chinese characters has steadily gained ground. The experiment initiated by the Ministry of Education in 1918 to teach illiterates a phonetic script, which records the sounds but dispenses with the ancient characters, has for some years been almost disregarded. The common people, for whom this script was devised, declined to use it because it underlined invidiously their status as illiterates and

by its very nature could not unlock, as the characters do, the nation's ancient literary heritage. For writers who wish to achieve wide comprehensibility, the tendency now is to limit the number of characters they use and, what is almost equally important, to simplify the writing of them by employing fewer strokes. Novelists and dramatists who sought a wider reading public had for centuries shortened the writing of very complicated ideographs, as shown in a 1930 publication, *Sung Yuan i-lai su-tzu p'u* (Table of Simplified Characters in Use since Sung and Yuan Times), which was compiled by Liu Fu and Li Chia-jui. In this work about 1,400 characters are recorded in their accepted shortened forms. More venturesome was the Society for the Study of the Form of Characters of the National Academy of Peiping which in 1935 listed abbreviations for some 5,000 ideographs in a work entitled *Chien-t'i tzu-piao*. The authority for these simplifications was found in 151 older works whose titles are given. The great length to which this movement may go is suggested in a booklet published by the Kuang Hua Book Company in Communist China in 1949 under the title *Chien-i su-chi-fa* (Simplified Stenography). The author, who writes under the pseudonym P'ing Sheng, has in mind not only stenographers but all who wish to simplify the written language. He proposes reducing whenever possible the unessential strokes in a character and using fewer characters to represent stock phrases. Thus the four-character expression *t'u-ti kai-ko* meaning "land reform" he would shorten to read *t'u-kai* on the ground that the key characters make the meaning sufficiently clear. This is an old practice which the author would employ further than is now the case. Very logically, it seems, he would also make more frequent use of arabic numerals and of the roman alphabet. But the full use of an alphabet in China presents

grave difficulties and is not receiving very wide consideration at the present time.

An important source for a study of China's economic and political history in the first three decades of this century is a compendious, chronological biography of the Chinese official, LIANG Shih-i (1869-1933), published in 1946 in two volumes under the title *San-shui Liang Yen-sun hsien sheng nien-p'u*. It had previously appeared in a slighter edition in 1929. This expanded work is the product of the labor of several persons who designate themselves as pupils. A native of San-shui, Kwangtung, LIANG took the old-fashioned *chin-shih*, or doctorate, in the public examinations of 1894, but despite his orthodox training rose to some of the highest posts in the fields of communications, banking, and foreign affairs. He lived through the most swiftly changing period in Chinese history, having a part in the Manchu, the YUAN Shih-k'ai, and the Nationalist regimes. The biography, in addition to giving the facts of his career, cites verbatim many official documents, telegrams, etc., which throw sidelights on events not generally understood. Students of finance will find here, for the years 1912 to 1927, details concerning the efforts at the financial rehabilitation of the country not readily available elsewhere.

Dr. Hu Shih presented to the Library, in commemoration of its Sesquicentennial Celebration, a cherished volume of heretofore unpublished writings of the late CH'EN Tu-hsiu (1879-1942) who with Dr. Hu was a leading figure in initiating in 1917 the so-called Literary Revolution. In his later years CH'EN devoted his energies to the cause of the Communist movement, apparently abandoning for a time his earlier researches. It is noteworthy, however, that the seven essays now brought together under the title *Tu-hsiu Ts'ung-chu* deal with nonpolitical topics, and that they were nearly all written while CH'EN was in prison in Nanking. The volume



that Dr. Hu has presented is one of only two or three extant copies, being the final proof sheets of a work that, for an undisclosed reason, it was decided not to publish. The editor, Mr. Ho Chih-yü, states in his preface written in 1948 that, in deference to a last wish of CH'EN, he contemplates bringing together in a work of twelve volumes all of CH'EN's literary remains and that this volume is the first of the series. It is a valuable work because it reveals CH'EN as resuming at the close of his turbulent career the bent for exact scholarship which presumably was his real forte. The seven essays, none of them heretofore published, deal with phonetic and lexicographical problems in Chinese literature. A serviceable feature of the book is a detailed year-by-year record (*nien-piao*) of CH'EN's career, in which all of his known writings and his major activities are precisely dated.

From this chronology, it appears that as early as 1906, if not before, CH'EN founded at Wuhu, Anhui, a newspaper composed in the vernacular language. This was eleven years before the accepted beginning of the Literary Revolution. Though this fact is historically significant, it must be remembered that still earlier, in 1901, there was a burst of enthusiasm for popularizing the vernacular as a literary medium. This is attested by the founding in that year in Peking of a now long-discontinued magazine, the *Ching-hua pao*, composed as the title states in the vernacular of the capital city. Of this periodical the Chinese collection possesses the first six issues. It was followed in 1904-05 by a Peking daily, the *Ching-hua jih-pao*, of which we have a considerable file. There should also be mentioned a Hangchow vernacular periodical, *Hangchow pai-hua pao* (1901), of which we have the first twenty-two issues; and a vernacular weekly of Soochow (*Su-chow pai-hua pao*), also of 1901, of which we unfortunately have but one issue. Modest as these early efforts were, they laid the

foundations for a literary movement that has had enormous consequences for China.

Secret societies with political, social, economic, or religious objectives have a long history in China; hints of their activities appear in most of the dynastic and other histories. They naturally flourished in periods of political unrest when the normal ties of security were threatened, as after the fall of the Ming Dynasty in 1644 or during the Taiping Rebellion of 1850-64. A very readable and informative book on several contemporary societies, entitled *Chung-kuo ti pang-hui* (Fraternal Associations in China), was published in Chungking in 1947. The author is a contemporary historian, WEI Chü-hsien, who styles himself "The Teaching Priest." Though he discusses at length the origin, activities, and tenets of many older societies, he is here mainly concerned with two comparatively modern ones: the so-called Ch'ing-pang (Blue Sect) and the Hung-pang (Red Sect) which together are known as the Ch'ing-hung pang. The author travelled widely to obtain information verbally and to collect the rules and regulations governing membership in these organizations, their insignia, their patron saints, temples, etc. His book is written in simple narrative prose, with clear indications of sources and a care for exact dating.

Another work by the same author, published in Chungking in 1949, is a handbook of the private language employed by members of secret political or religious associations to identify one another and to establish contact as they travel about the country. It has the title *Chiang-hu hua* (Parlance of Itinerants, or more literally "Parlance of Those Who Travel on Rivers and Lakes"). Members of these associations have certain signs, passwords, and queries for use on different occasions to serve as tests of recognition. The manner of holding a fan, the position of the fingers and hands, the arrangement of teacups round a teapot are among almost countless

ways in which they identify one another and even carry on a considerable conversation. Westerners who have lived many years in China may have heard vaguely of this private language but perhaps have never seen it explained so graphically and in such detail as in this booklet—printed unfortunately on inferior wartime paper.

The Chinese collection is fortunate to possess a fine set of the rare pictorial magazine *Tien-shih-chai hua-pao*, which was printed lithographically, beginning in 1884 and running into 58 volumes. As described so well in Dr. Roswell S. Britton's *The Chinese Periodical Press* (Shanghai, 1933, pp. 63–75), this lavishly illustrated magazine was one of the many printing ventures of the British merchant, Frederick Major, who in 1872 founded the present-day Shanghai daily known as *Shun pao*. The afore-mentioned pictorial review reproduced exquisite drawings by various Chinese artists on all phases of Chinese and Western life; and for that reason its files constitute today a rich documentary source for a knowledge of Chinese social history in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The first issue carried pictures of the Sino-French War of 1884, of a submarine, a balloon ascension, a torpedo, a fire in Shanghai, a horse race, and other events of local interest. The same firm reproduced lithographically in 1900 a four-volume, richly illustrated autobiography of the life of a Government official named HUANG Ching (b. 1839). In this work entitled *Chuang-yu t'u-shuo*, the author describes and himself depicts in 120 nostalgic drawings events in his career to the age of 60, according to Chinese reckoning. A mind sensitive to vast changes taking place in an ancient culture here records from year to year his most vivid and enduring impressions. One of the episodes he depicts is his first ride in a railway coach in 1876—in fact on the first railroad in China, one linking Woosung with Shanghai.

Knowledge of China's earliest verifiable history is year by year being placed on a more substantial basis, mainly through the investigations being made by members of the Institute of History and Philology of the Academia Sinica. In 1933 and 1936 there appeared a collection of essays in commemoration of the 60th birthday of the eminent scholar Ts'AI Yüan-p'ei (1867–1940). In 1944 a volume was dedicated to historical studies and historiography. Three volumes constituting a third series were published in 1945–46, but reached this Library only recently. They bear the title *Liu-t'ung pieh-lu* because the region in which the Institute conducted its research during the Sino-Japanese War (south of Nan-ch'i in Szechuan Province) was in ancient times known as Liu-t'ung. The format of the volumes testifies to the austere conditions under which the studies were carried on, for they were printed lithographically and on inferior paper. The contents are nonetheless of high quality. There are 28 essays by 15 members of the Institute, covering a wide range of interest, such as the inscribed divination bones of the second millennium B. C., pre-Han bronze mirrors and jades, Han poetry, ancient coins, the dialects and kinship terms of Miao tribes, phonetic changes in the Chinese language, etc. These researches have ramifications far beyond the topics immediately discussed, for they imply—particularly in the studies relating to Shang culture—some rather important reinterpretations in our chronology and our traditional concepts of ancient Chinese society.

An event of considerable importance to students of Ming history was the publication in December 1949 of some 500 official documents, mostly of the Board of War and belonging to the troubled period 1621–44. They are a selection from the Palace archives and were edited by the historian CHIN Yü-fu. As the first two volumes of a projected series, they were published by

the Northeastern Library (Tung-pei t'u-shu kuan) in Shen-yang (Mukden).

Further contributions to the life and works of P'u Sung-ling (1640-1715), author of the famous collection of short stories, *Liao-chai chih-i* (Strange Stories from a Chinese Studio), have again been made by a contemporary scholar of Wei-hsien, Shantung, named Liu Chieh-p'ing who in 1936 brought together previously unpublished writings of this great master. In June 1950 he published in Formosa and presented to the Library of Congress a small but very informative work entitled *P'u Liu-hsien i-chu k'ao-lüeh yü chih-i i-kao mu-lu*. This new book contains a portrait of P'u Sung-ling, specimens of his handwriting, additional biographical information, and studies of newly collected stories and verse.

In the past year the Chinese collection has added five new examples to its representative assortment of multicolored prints. The issuance of books in more than one color by means of supplementary blocks had a great vogue in China a short time before and after the year 1600—primarily to differentiate the comments of various authors on a given text. As pointed out by Dr. K. T. Wu in an article, "Colour Printing in the Ming Dynasty" (*T'ien Hsia Monthly*, August-September 1940), there were two affluent families named LING and MIN, living in Wu-ch'eng, Chekiang, who by their sponsorship brought this art to a high degree of perfection. Three prints by the LING family were recently received: a copy in five colors (black, red, green, blue, and purple) of the celebrated sixth-century work on literary criticism known as *Wen-hsin tiao-lung*, printed in 1612; a section of the Book of Rites entitled *T'an-kung*; and a section of the Chou Ritual entitled *K'ao-kung chi*—both printed in 1616 in black and red. A good example in the same two colors, from the MIN family, is a collection of folk tales mostly about famous women in

Chinese history. Entitled *Yen-i pien*, this work is attributed to WANG Shih-chen (1526-90) but has comments by the famous dramatist T'ANG Hsien-tsu (1550-1616). It is prefaced by 12 exquisite drawings said to have been copied from paintings by CH'IU Ying (ca. 1527-60). The fifth work of this nature recently received—printed in black, green, yellow, red, and blue—is one published early in the Ch'ien-lung period (1736-96). It is a long play in 21 volumes by a high Government official, CHANG Chao (1691-1745), who adapted old stories for performance in the Palace. As the title *Ch'üan-shan chin-k'o* (Golden Rules Exhorting to Good Conduct) makes clear, this is a morality play based in this instance on a Buddhist legend.

### South Asia\*

During the course of the past year the influx of books and periodicals from India and Pakistan through exchange, gift, and purchase channels has continued with satisfactory regularity and with some indication of a slight increase in volume as compared with the previous year. Most of these books and periodicals are in Western languages, generally English, but a considerable number of works in the vernaculars of India and Pakistan have also been received. The preponderance of English is in no wise due to any predilection on the part of the Library for English-language publications against those in the vernaculars; it is due rather to the fact that English is still the language most widely used in India and Pakistan for books that are not primarily literary compositions. However, it must be remarked that with the declaration of Hindi and Urdu as the official languages of India and Pakistan, respectively, it is to be expected that there will be a gradual

\* Exclusive of Southeast Asia, which is discussed in the section that follows.

tendency to use these languages and the regional vernaculars to a greater extent. The compilation of the *Great English-Indian Dictionary* by the International Academy of Indian Culture at Nagpur under the direction of the learned Dr. Raghu Vira is the clearest manifestation of this deep-seated desire on the part of many Indians to discard the use of English with the utmost dispatch.

Very recently the American Library Association transferred to the Library of Congress a large gift of books it had received from various organizations and institutions in India in appreciation and gratitude for books sent to them by the ALA shortly after the war. These books, which are current publications for the most part, cover a wide range of subjects. It is possible, of course, that the Library will be found to have some or even many of these works; in this case duplicates will be returned to the ALA. Gifts such as these are particularly welcome as they constitute one of the most genuine means of knitting the friendship and fraternity of nations.

Also during the course of the year the Library quite unexpectedly received a most gracious gift of books from the Public Library in Jaipur, India. These books, sixteen in number, are all modern productions in Sanskrit by such eminent scholars as Pandit Madhusudan Ojha Vachaspati, Mahamahopadhyaya Pt. Durga Prasad Dvivedi, and Pt. Mathura Nath Bhatt. Although dealing almost exclusively with Indian philosophy, they are especially noteworthy in showing that Sanskrit is far from being a "dead language" and that it is still a most vital force among the Śiṣṭas or savants in India today, as it was in the past.

A most useful and valuable study of a village in Baroda State, India, by Vimal and Sarla Shah is *Bhuvel; Socio-Economic Survey of a Village* (Bombay, 1949). The authors are keenly aware of the pressing

need for economic rehabilitation of Indian villages but feel that other aspects of rural life are just as important as the economic, and that these should be taken into consideration in any plans for village reconstruction. After a careful examination into the agriculture, distribution of land, size of the holdings, economic conditions, caste, sanitation and health, social life, and administration of Bhuvel, the authors devote the final chapter to the lines along which they believe reconstruction should take place.

Another book worthy of note is *Cottage Industries of India* (Madras, 1948) produced under the general editorship of V. R. Chitra with the assistance of Viswanathan Tekumalla. This work, which is probably the only comprehensive publication on the subject, has been a desideratum for a long time. The topic is exhaustively treated; information is given regarding cottage industries in every Province and State in India and also in some of those in Pakistan, as the book was largely written before Partition. A preliminary section makes a special point of defining the term "cottage industries," which is so often misused and misunderstood, and also discusses their position in Indian economy. Certain individual cottage industries are described, such as the making of dolls and toys and the manufacture of paper by hand; and lists of the important artisan communities are appended.

*The Constitution of India* by V. N. Shukla (Lucknow, 1950), with a critical and explanatory commentary, was recently received. After a brief constitutional history beginning with the arrival of the British in India, there is a summary of the present constitution, followed by the text with a commentary on each article. Reference is frequently made to other constitutions having similar clauses or provisions. The author's notes on the various writs mentioned in Articles 32 and 226 (e. g., quo warranto, certiorari, manda-



mus) should be useful. This book is particularly welcome because of the great length and complication of India's constitution and the consequent difficulty of interpreting it properly.

The Kashmir issue, which has been plaguing India and Pakistan for so long, is discussed in a recently published book, *Kashmir Speaks* (Delhi, 1950) by P. N. Kaula and K. L. Dhar with a foreword by Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah. It includes a cursory outline of Kashmir's early history, the population of each religious community in the larger villages, and statements and statistics on the races, languages, customs, occupations, products, minerals, flora and fauna, and industries of Kashmir. The rise and development of the national movement in Kashmir is followed by a discussion of recent hostilities there and of present conditions. A Hindi version is now being published.

*An English-Gujarati Glossary of Scientific Terms in Nagari Script*, prepared by P. G. Shah, was published by the Bombay Gujarat Research Society in 1949. The compiler is one of those opposed to Dr. Raghu Vira's method of seeking to find equivalents of all English scientific terms in Sanskrit which would then become standard for all Indian languages regardless of whether they were of the Indo-Aryan subfamily or the Dravidian family. Dr. Shah firmly believes that the regional languages of India should be allowed to develop their own vocabularies, and furthermore that they should not discard universally accepted words borrowed from foreign languages or relinquish the Latin system of trinomial and binomial names used in zoology.

Ordinarily the appearance of another Hindi grammar amid the plethora of such works would not attract any special attention. However, Mr. S. N. Sharma in his newly published *Hindi Grammar and Translation* (Bombay, 1950) has produced a work which is notable for the clarity of its pres-

entation and for several features to be found in no other Hindi grammar known to this writer. An example of the latter is the author's useful table showing in the minutest detail the proper procedure to be followed in writing every letter of the Devanagari alphabet. His statements regarding the pronunciation of Hindi vowels and consonants will surely serve the needs of most students of Hindi much better than the majority of Hindi grammars. This also is probably the only Hindi grammar that explains when the inherent short "a" of the Devanagari script is not to be pronounced. The chapters on the most complicated phase of Hindi grammar, the so-called compound verbs, are particularly clear and deserve commendation.

When Theodor Aufrecht, the German Indologist, published his *Catalogus catalogorum* at the close of the last century, his work was universally acclaimed for its invaluable service to scholars. However, with the passage of time, a need developed for a new compilation of this kind; consequently, in 1935, at the instance of Prof. A. C. Woolner, the University of Madras decided to undertake the project. The task of revising and supplementing Aufrecht's work has proved to be gigantic almost beyond imagination, and when one realizes that the main onus of this work has fallen upon the shoulders of a single scholar, Dr. V. Raghavan, it will be readily appreciated why the publication of the first fascicle (comprising only entries under the first letter of the Devanagari alphabet) has taken so long. The work differs from that of Aufrecht in including Buddhistic, Jain, and Prakrit works and authors. This revision, of which the first volume has been received by the Library, is entitled simply *New Catalogus catalogorum* (Madras, 1949).

The publishing firm of Ferozsons in Pakistan has just issued a new *English-Urdu Dictionary* (Lahore, 1950) comprising some 50,000 words and phrases. Unfortunately, it has the disadvantage of not indicating

the short vowels, an omission that renders difficult the correct reading of many words in an Indo-European language like Urdu. This difficulty is also experienced by native speakers of Urdu in the case of unfamiliar words.

Prof. Nafis Ahmad's *The Basis of Pakistan* (Calcutta, 1947) was written and published just before the partition of the Indian sub-continent and is therefore an attempt to establish the validity of the concept of Pakistan on the basis of considerations of race, nationality, language, environment, and religion. The physical characteristics, mineral and power resources, and industrial development of those areas claimed for Pakistan are carefully examined and evaluated.

A remarkably clear statement of the evolution of Pakistan and its progress as a separate nation since 1947 is to be found in Richard Symonds' *The Making of Pakistan* (London, 1950). In addition to chapters on Pakistan's resources and its political and economic organization, there is a chapter devoted to the thorny Kashmir problem, as well as one on Pakistan's foreign policy. An appendix contains an essay on the culture of Pakistan by Prof. Ahmed Ali.

Toward the middle of the year the Library was presented with three vernacular Ceylonese newspapers. Two of these, *Silumina* and *Dinamina*, are in the Sinhalese language—the first newspapers in this language to be received by the Library—and the other, *Thinakaran*, is in Ceylon's second language, Tamil.

In October 1949 the first issue of a promising new periodical, the *New Lanka Quarterly*, appeared in Ceylon. This is a neatly printed magazine containing articles on a wide range of topics. All of the back issues and a continuing subscription have been presented to the Library. It might be mentioned apropos of this publication that the word "Lanka" is the centuries-old name for the island of Ceylon found in the

epic Rāmāyaṇa, much of whose action revolves about Rāma's war against the demon Rāvaṇa who inhabited Lanka.

A very lucid and interesting history of Sinhalese literature now exists in the form of an English translation of Martin Wickramasinghe's work on the subject, originally written in Sinhalese and hence beyond the reach of most people outside of Ceylon itself. The translation, entitled *Sinhalese Literature* (Colombo, 1949), is by E. R. Sarathchandra. It presents an account of the literature from its earliest beginnings to the death of the poet Alagi-yavanna at the close of the seventeenth century.

A most noteworthy addition to the Library's Tibetan collection was made during the course of the past year with the purchase of the great work on Tibetan painting by the Italian scholar Giuseppe Tucci, entitled *Tibetan Painted Scrolls* (Rome, 1949). It consists of two huge folio volumes with a portfolio of plates, a sumptuous and noble product of printing and reproduction by the Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato in Rome. The first volume treats at considerable length of the historical and religious development of Tibetan culture which the author considers indispensable to the proper understanding of Tibetan art. Then follows a section dealing with the Tibetan tanka or "banner" as it is often called by Westerners, its nature, origin, methods of preparing the cloth to receive the paints—in short, the whole subject of Tibetan painting is unfolded. The second volume contains a detailed commentary on each of the paintings reproduced in the portfolio volume.

## Southeast Asia

### BURMA

Three months after the Union of Burma became independent (January 4, 1948), the Economic Planning Board issued a highly significant document which was to

play an important role in the consecutive planning of the economic system of Burma, the *Two-Year Plan of Economic Development for Burma*.<sup>\*</sup> In June 1947 the late Bogyoke U Aung San, Deputy Chairman of the Executive Council, had convened the first Rehabilitation Conference in the history of postwar Burma at the Sorrento Villa in Rangoon. The Conference was attended by Government officials and specialists in various fields of public economy with the purpose of coordinating plans for the speedy rehabilitation of the country. Within approximately a month, however, the Conference was terminated because of the assassination of Premier U Aung San. Later the Economic Planning Board was formed and the findings in the "Sorrento Plans" became the nucleus of the Board's *Two-Year Plan*. Its stated purpose was to bring about a recovery from the devastation caused by the war and to lay solid foundations for a balanced economy within a two-year period. This report appeared, however, in the spring of 1948, about the same time as the Communist outbreak, with the result that it has been exceedingly difficult to implement the recommendations in the Plan. The scope of the *Two-Year Plan* is broad and covers every sphere of economic activity as may be seen in the following chapters: Agriculture, Forests, Industrial Development, Fisheries, Technical Education, Electricity, Labour, Transport and Communications, Finance, Survey of Natural Resources, and Economic Research. Among the maps in the appendices are those which depict mineral resources and the "cultivation drive" plans.

Two documents issued by the Government of Burma which furnish important primary source material for the political scientist interested in recent political trends in Burma are entitled *Towards*

*Peace and Democracy* (1949) and *Burma's Fight for Freedom* (1948). The first publication comprises 34 selected speeches delivered by the Prime Minister of Burma, Thakin Nu, from July 1947 (the month in which Bogyoke U Aung San was assassinated) to August 1949. Within the collection is the important statement (no. 16), made on May 25, 1948, in which the famous "fifteen points" are set forth as the basis of a unification program designed to unify the country around the united strength of leftism. In another address entitled "The Nature of Leftist Unity" (no. 18), delivered approximately three weeks later, the "fifteen points" are discussed in considerable detail. Also, this same address sets forth rather clearly the ways in which the menace of communism will be dealt with by the Government in order to restore peace and unity in the nation. Other important addresses are entitled "Communist Allegations" (no. 4), "The Policy of State Socialism" (no. 6), "I Choose Democracy" (no. 10), "Review of the General Situation" (no. 25), and "To the Karen Nationals" (no. 28)—the last two speeches being directed towards the Karen leaders and the Karen revolt.

The second document, *Burma's Fight for Freedom*, commemorates Burma's independence and contains pictures of numerous officials of the Burma Government. The important documents included are: "A. F. P. F. L. United National Front," "Aung San-Attlee Agreement," "The Constituent Assembly," and the "Treaty between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Provisional Government of Burma."

A serious problem in Burma today is the aspiration on the part of the Karen people for a separate Karen State. Under article 181 of the Constitution of Burma it was stated that until the Karen State was constituted, the Salween District and such adjacent areas occupied by the Karens as

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<sup>\*</sup>The Burmese publications cited in this section were all published in Rangoon.

may be determined by a special commission to be appointed by the President should be a special region to be known as Kawthulay. However, the KNU (Karen National Union) rejected the constitutional arrangement for the Karen State with the argument that the Burmese Government was not likely to honor the provisions contained in the constitution. As early as 1947, the KNU began to form a military organization later known as the KNDO (Karen National Defence Organization). About six months after Burma celebrated her Independence Day, the Karen insurrection was staged against the Government and is still in progress.

One publication which provides detailed information about this revolt is the *KNDO Insurrection*, published by the Burmese Government (2d ed., 1949). Part I gives a brief description of the Karen people: their religion, culture, origin, population, and social and economic conditions. Part II reports on Karen politics before the war, during the Japanese occupation, and in the postwar period. Part III provides data about the insurrection: the early *coup d'état* in Tenasserim, the KNDO secret radio, the Karen army, sources of arms and ammunition, and the loyal Karens. One of the four appendices relates the events of the insurrection in chronological order.

Besides the Karen revolt, Burma has had a severe Communist insurrection which has continued for nearly three years. When the curtain was drawn on the political stage in January 1948, to usher in the new independent State of Burma, the whole country was apparently behind the Anti-Fascist Peoples' Freedom League, founded and organized by the late Bogyoke U Aung San. Discordant Communist groups soon appeared, however, under the leadership of Thakin Soe and Thakin Than Tun. One of the most recent official accounts of these political activities in Burma is entitled *Burma and the Insurrec-*

*tions* (1949). In addition to the text which discusses the Red Flag Communists, the White Flag Communists, the Peoples' Volunteer Organization, labor agitation and strikes, the Thakin Nu Plan and the Yebaw Plan of Leftist Unity, the Army mutiny, and the KNDO insurrection, there are a number of valuable appendices, namely, "Resolutions Adopted at the Conference of the All-Burma Peasants' Union (Burma Communist Party)," "Chronological Statement of the Communist Insurrection in Burma," and "A Chronological Statement of the White PVO Insurrection in Burma." Eight maps delineate the areas dominated by the different insurgent groups.

#### MALAYA

Malaya is another strategic area within Southeast Asia which has had to deal with the problem of communism. Certain publications received through official exchange present a good perspective of the events which caused the declaration of a state of emergency in Malaya following the Communists' efforts to gain control of labor there. The first of these documents is *Communist Banditry in Malaya, the Emergency June 1948-December 1949*.<sup>\*</sup> Following a brief introduction regarding the pattern of the Communists' strategy, two chronologies of important daily events for the periods June-December 1948 and January-December 1949 provide information about the violence which was agitated by the Communist-controlled Pan-Malayan Federation of Trade Unions. Another publication with the same title, *Communist Banditry in Malaya*, contains extracts from the speeches of the High Commissioner, Sir Henry Gurney, delivered during the period of the emergency. A third document which provides highly important background information regarding the

<sup>\*</sup>The Malayan publications cited in this section were all published in Kuala Lumpur by the Government of Malaya in 1950.



emergency is entitled *Background Information and Material for Speakers, the Emergency and Anti-Bandit Month*. Appeals by prominent community leaders include statements by the Malay nationalist leader Dato Onn, the Chinese leader Dato Tan Cheng Lock, the Ceylonese leader Dato E. E. C. Thuraisingham, and the Indian leader Mr. R. Ramani.

Probably the best document pertaining to communism in Malaya is the *Anatomy of Communist Propaganda*, an analysis of propaganda from Communist sources during the emergency in Malaya. Based upon recovered documents made available through the Police Department, it is complementary to the *Anatomy of Bandit Propaganda* published in 1948. Extracts from miscellaneous Communist propaganda are embodied in the text and illustrate the type of material employed. The study is divided into three parts: a brief general survey of Malayan Communist Party propaganda and methods, its basic objectives, and the propaganda lines in support of the basic objectives.

#### THAILAND

*Prawat bukkol Samkan* (Biography of Noted Persons), which was published last year by the National Library in Bangkok, was compiled by Prince Damrong who during his lifetime was well known as the best biographer in Thailand. This compilation comprises ten biographies which include sketches of King Rama V; Somdet Chao Praya Borom Maha Sri Suriya Vongs, the most powerful Prime Minister of the reigns of King Rama IV and Rama V; and Krom Luang Chumpon, the Naval Minister of King Rama VI.

An outstanding four-volume work published last year by the National Library in Bangkok is *San Somdet* (The Correspondence of Princes Naris and Damrong). This is a large collection of the correspondence between Thailand's eminent

artist, Prince Naris, and the illustrious writer and historian, Prince Damrong. Both of these men were noted statesmen during the absolute monarchy period; after the constitutional reform in 1932, Prince Naris became the Regent up to the time of King Prajadipok's abdication, and Prince Damrong retired to live in Penang for about eight years. Both died in Bangkok recently after reaching the age of 80. The correspondence is of a private nature but is interesting and valuable for its biographical data and for the description of various ceremonies as well as for the commentaries on works of art and literature during the days of the Constitution.

Nai Thuan Kanchananaga, Editor of the *Siam Trade and Economic Review*, is the compiler of *The Commercial and Economic Progress of Thailand, 1949* (Bangkok, Thai Commercial Development Bureau [1950?]). This is of special value to importers and exporters in countries with a commercial interest in Thailand. Section one provides information on the population, education, flora and fauna, natural resources, fruit cultivation, and industrial and economic aspects of Thailand. Section two contains a detailed list of the products subject to import and export tariff together with the rates of assessment.

#### INDO-CHINA

*La Vérité sur le Viet-Nam* (Paris, Bibliothèque Française [1948?]) includes numerous documents and photographs relating to the Vietnamese political problem. Chief among the topics discussed are "Aspects d'une colonisation," "Le Viet-Minh," "La République démocratique du Viet-Nam," "Un grand espoir déçu: des accords du 6 mars," and "Une Guerre de reconquête."

Nguyen-khac-Ve, Minister of Justice in the Provisional Government of Sud Vietnam, discusses Vietnamese independence

in a monograph, *Le Problème Franco-Vietnamien* (Saigon, Imp. de l'Union, 1947). Following a general introduction, there are chapters entitled "Le Viet-Nam indépendant," "Le Fait international," "La Constitution du Viet-Nam indépendant," and "Conclusions."

A well-documented volume which provides recent economic data on Indo-China is Julien Gauthier's *L'Indochine au travail dans la paix française* (Paris, Eyrolles, 1949). Among the subjects discussed are communications, trade and commerce, rice culture, agricultural development, electric power, radio and telegraph, and industry. Graphs and statistical tables buttress the text throughout, and maps provide information on roads, dams, waterways, agriculture, and electricity plants.

#### INDONESIA

Among the many serial publications now received from Indonesia either through purchase or exchange arrangements, *Education and Culture* is one of the most recent; this is issued periodically by the Information and Publicity Section of the Ministry of Education and Culture at Djakarta. In the first three issues are articles entitled "The Educational System in Indonesia," "How We Fight Illiteracy in Indonesia," and "An Indonesian Cultural Review"; from all appearances this periodical promises substantial information regarding the cultural life of Indonesia. The first number also provides an explanation of the coat of arms of the United States of Indonesia, which is a symbolic representation of the "garuda" bird, as it is known in the mystical world of Indonesian culture.

One of the best bibliographical sources for current Indonesian publications is *Madjallah perdagangan buku Indonesia*. This monthly is edited by G. Ockeloen, manager of the Kolff and Co. branch at Bandung and compiler of the *Catalogus van Boeken en Tijdschriften uitgegeven in Neder-*

*landsch Oost-Indië van 1870-1937* and the *Catalogus van in Nederlandsch-Indië verschenen Boeken in de Jaren 1938-41*. He has also recently published the *Catalogus dari buku-buku yang diterbitkan di Indonesia, 1945-1949*.

A valuable reference work for those interested in the development of Indonesian independence is *Indonesië Nederland en de Wereld* (Amsterdam, Bezige Bij, 1949) by Hubertus van Mook, who recently published *The Stakes of Democracy in South-east Asia* (N. Y., Norton, 1950). In explaining the position of Indonesia in the world today, the author draws upon his wealth of information about Indonesia gained from years of service in the island empire during the Dutch regime.

A special effort is now being made by the Library to procure books dealing with Bahasa Indonesia, the official language of Indonesia. Among the books received during the past year is *Levend Maleis; elementaire Bahasa Indonesia* (Groningen, Erven P. Noordhoff, 1948) by M. H. Rambitan. The glossary of Indonesian words includes their equivalents in the Dutch language.

#### THE PHILIPPINES

*The Price of Freedom (La senda del sacrificio); Episodes and Anecdotes of Our Struggles for Freedom* (Manila, 1949), by José Alejandrino, consists of memoirs which relate for the first time certain important events and incidents in the Philippine freedom movement during the closing years of Spanish rule and the first years of the American regime. The chapter on General Antonio Luna offers an excellent biographical sketch of the greatest Philippine military leader produced by the Spanish-American War. A most appreciative prologue is written by the Honorable Teodoro M. Kalaw, a former Director of the Philippine National Library.

Gregorio F. Zaide, who is a Philippine historian known for his *Documentary History of the Katipunan*, is also the author of *History*

of the *Katipunan* (Manila, Loyal Press, 1939). This work is an account of the history, development, and activities of the Kataastaasan Kagalanggalang Katipunan ng Mga Anak ng Mga Bayan (Highest and Respectable Association of the Sons of the People), a Philippine nationalist secret society commonly known as the Katipunan, which was active in the latter part of the nineteenth century in opposition to the Spanish regime. The volume also includes biographical data about Bonifacio, who has been referred to by the author as "The Father of the Philippine Revolution."

A more recent book by the same writer is *The Philippines since the British Invasion* (Manila, R. P. Garcia Publishing Co., 1949). This study is divided into 25 chapters which include "Intellectual and Cultural Progress under Spain," "The Birth of Filipino Nationalism," "The Katipunan," "The First Philippine Republic," "Growth of Philippine Self-Government," "Intellectual and Cultural Progress under America," and "The Independence Movement."

#### SOUTHEAST ASIA—GENERAL

Among the bibliographical sources dealing with the countries of Southeast Asia, the following publication will be of special interest to libraries and research scholars: *List of Scientific and Technical Journals Published in Southeast Asia (Philippines, Indo-*

*nesia, Malaya, Thailand, Indo-China)*, issued by the East Asia Science Cooperation Office, a branch of UNESCO, in Manila (1950). The publication provides the following data regarding each journal: title, language employed, commencement date, frequency, series to date, subscription price in local currency, and the body from which it is obtainable.

Finally, attention is called to *Southeast Asia* by Ernest Henry George Dobby, (London, University of London Press, 1950), which deals with the entire region. The author, Professor of Geography at the University of Malaya, presents in a lucid manner the environmental factors and circumstances peculiar to Southeast Asia that have conditioned the peoples of that region. The study consists of 25 chapters divided into three parts: the natural landscape of Southeast Asia—in which are discussed climatic factors, drainage patterns, natural vegetation, and soils; the countries of Southeast Asia—which are viewed separately as to natural and economic conditions, agriculture, population patterns, and industrialization; and the human geography of Southeast Asia—as observed in agriculture, fisheries, industry and trade, and political changes. The text is accompanied by 118 maps and diagrams, with particular reference to climate, population, land utilization, and drainage. A good bibliography is included, and the book is well indexed.

## Japan

During the past year, Japanese material continued to reach the Library through the normal channels of purchase, exchange, transfer, and gift. The largest number of items received came through purchase, mostly as a result of blanket orders placed in Tokyo with the Charles E. Tuttle Co., which has been very active in securing for the Library the best monographs in a number of fields. During the year the Tuttle Co. also accepted blanket orders for current publications issued in Korea and Formosa. The Formosan publications had begun to arrive by the end of 1950, but the Korean publications—of which some 500 postwar titles had been collected—were still in Seoul on June 25, when hostilities began with the invasion from the North.

The Library's chief source for the exchange of Japanese publications continued to be the National Diet Library in Tokyo, which collected for the Library of Congress a complete set of the publications of the Japanese National Government in return for a depository set of United States Government publications. During the year another agreement with the Diet Library was concluded, under which it will collect and forward to the Library of Congress the publications of Japanese municipalities and provinces in return for a second set of United States Government publications.

The National Diet Library has been able to locate relatively few of the prewar Japanese Government publications necessary to complete our files. Although the Diet Library responded actively to the want list prepared by the Library of Congress in 1948, it has become extremely difficult to locate these publications in Japan. All of

them are out of print, stocks have long been exhausted, and such copies as still exist are to be found only in the classified collections of various Japanese libraries. It seems that it will be necessary for the Library of Congress to complete its files of these publications by microfilming, which may be possible late in 1951 when the cameras now being used in reproducing the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be freed by the completion of that project.

Last year's report on acquisitions mentioned the receipt of the first shipment of these microfilm reproductions. The purpose of this project is to make available to historians and other research workers the important archival records of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the years 1867-1945. The actual filming is being conducted in Tokyo by Mr. Glenn Shaw and a staff of Japanese technicians, working under the auspices of the Division of Historical Policy Research of the United States Department of State.

It was estimated at the beginning of the project that the documents selected for reproduction would fill some 2,100,000 frames of film—the equivalent of 4,200 volumes of 500 pages each. The microfilms are sent to the Department of State which assumes responsibility for examining the material and for declassifying it before releasing it to the Library of Congress for general use. A catalog of the film is now in preparation and should be ready for distribution after the completion of the project in mid-1951. Positive reproductions of the film will be sold by the Photoduplication Service of the Library of Congress.

The entire project, and the film received under it, will be the subject of an article in this *Journal* after the task has



been completed. It may be stated, however, that by the end of 1950 the Library had received approximately 1,000 reels of negative film. This can be conveniently classified into four sections. The first two sections, which constitute the archives proper, are classified according to two catalogs, both entitled *Gaimushō genson kiroku moku-roku* (List of Surviving Documents in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs), which the Ministry compiled in March 1947 to show what documents were still in its possession. One of these catalogs, with the subtitle *Meiji Taishō nendai*, lists documents dating from the Meiji and Taishō periods (1868–1926); the other, subtitled *Shōwa nendai*, lists documents dating from the Shōwa period (1926 to date). Both of these catalogs are classified by subject rather than by date. Reproductions of many of the documents listed have been received, but the filming of the archives is still far from complete. The third section is a series of telegrams sent and received by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from its early years to 1912, with three extra volumes for 1917. The fourth section is another series, "Special Studies," consisting of a group of 52 monographs originally compiled by the Ministry for the confidential use of its own staff members. These works will be useful not only in studying the history of the formulation of Japanese policy, but also for the texts of documents that have been destroyed or lost.

A very high proportion of the documents that have thus far been received deal with China. There are reports by Japanese observers of Chinese political developments before the Revolution of 1911, documents pertaining to Japanese negotiations with various Chinese governments between 1912 and 1927, and reports from Japanese representatives in various parts of China with regard to

the growth of communism in the regions in which they were stationed. Many documents relate to the development of railways in Manchuria—in particular, to the Chinese Eastern Railway which has for many years been a point of international tension. There is no doubt that the opening of these archives will throw additional light on many Far Eastern problems which are as yet unsolved.

In the last annual report on Japanese acquisitions mention was made of the fact that the National Diet Library had undertaken to print cards for all important current Japanese publications. This activity has proceeded with increasing speed during the past year. At present, cards are being printed only for works published on or after July 1, 1949, but it is expected that when the output of cards equals the output of publications in Japan it will be possible to print cards for earlier works also. By the end of the year the Library of Congress had received some 49,500 of these cards, representing approximately 13,600 titles, which, with certain adaptations, are being used to catalog its current Japanese accessions. As this report was being written, information was received that the Diet Library is revising its cataloging procedures and is reissuing some of its earlier cards. Many problems of method, including the question of romanization, are reported to have been reopened.

Several other important bibliographical controls issued by the Diet Library appeared for the first time during the past year. These are described elsewhere in this issue of the *Journal* in a list of current national bibliographies.

Late in 1949 the Library of Congress acquired a copy of the authority file for Japanese authors developed at Columbia University. This file was

begun in 1937 by Dr. Osamu SHIMIZU in connection with the Japanese Cataloging Project sponsored at Columbia University by the American Council of Learned Societies. From the beginning, great effort was expended in establishing the correct readings of names as well as the correct dates for authors, and the sources checked were carefully noted on each card. In many cases the correct readings of the authors' names and their dates were established by direct correspondence with the authors in Japan. In the years since World War II, the file has been continued by Mr. Howard Linton, Miss Miwa KAI, and others on the Columbia University staff. It now contains approximately 8,000 authors whose names and dates have been definitely established and some 2,500 more who have been tentatively established. The entire file has been borrowed from Columbia and microfilmed by the Library of Congress, which will now make 3" x 5" enlargements of all of the items on the film for its own Japanese authority file. It is also prepared to make similar enlargements for other institutions. The cost of such an enlargement of the entire film is now estimated to be \$140.00. The Library believes that the use of this authority file will save much time and effort in cataloging Japanese material; and it expresses its gratitude to Columbia for making the file available for general use.

During the past year, the Library of Congress has made a special effort to fill gaps in its holdings of the publications of the Tōyō Bunko (The Oriental Library) in Tokyo. The nucleus of this famous collection (which now holds more than a quarter of a million carefully selected volumes) was the library assembled in China by Dr. George Ernest Morrison (1862-1920). Dr. Morrison went to Peking in 1897 as a

correspondent for the *London Times*. Over the following twenty years (during part of which he served as adviser to the Government of the Republic of China), Dr. Morrison exerted constant effort to build a library of Western books and periodicals relating to the Far East—in particular, to China. Serious students of Far Eastern matters—both Chinese and Westerners—were welcomed in the Library which, through the writings of these persons, gradually became well known to those interested in the Far East. During the years when Dr. Morrison was building this collection which he named The Asiatic Library but which has also often been called the "Morrison Library," some 24,000 volumes were acquired, in addition to more than 1,000 maps, prints, and broadsides, as well as 110 periodical sets. The Library came to hold material on virtually all aspects of the countries of the Far East in nearly all of the languages of Europe. Though it was not primarily a collection of rare books, it possessed many outstanding items. It held more than 40 editions of the *Travels of Marco Polo*, including a copy of the Antwerp edition of 1485, another copy of which was used by Columbus. (A facsimile reprint of the copy in the Tōyō Bunko was made by the National Diet Library in 1949. A copy of this reproduction with an account of Marco Polo manuscripts and printed editions by IWAMURA Shinobu was presented to the Library of Congress in 1950.) The Asiatic Library acquired more than 500 dictionaries of the Chinese language and its various dialects. Possibly its rarest acquisition was a complete collection of early eighteenth-century pamphlets in French, Italian, and Latin, dealing with the famous contemporary disputes between the Dominicans and

Jesuits regarding ancestor worship in China.

The entire Morrison collection was purchased in 1917 by Baron IWASAKI Hisaya of Tokyo. In 1924 Baron IWASAKI established the Tōyō Bunko as a Foundation (*zaidan hōjin*) to which he donated not only the collection but also a plot of ground and a building to house it, and an endowment for new acquisitions and research. During the following years the scope of the acquisitions program was enlarged not only to build a great collection of materials in the Chinese language, but also to secure works relating to Eastern Asia in the Japanese, Manchu, Mongol, Tibetan, Korean, and other Far Eastern languages. The holdings were evacuated during World War II, and the Library buildings also survived the war without damage. After the National Diet Library was established in 1948, the Tōyō Bunko became one of the branch libraries of the new national institution. This incorporation marked the end of a period of 25 years during which the Tōyō Bunko had functioned as a privately financed institution.

The regulations under which the Foundation was set up in 1924, however, prescribed that the Tōyō Bunko should be more than a mere library; it should also be a research institute, and a Research Department (*Kenkyū-bu*) was established to make certain that this aim was carried out. Lectures, lecture courses, exhibits, and the publication of useful materials were further results of this objective.

The Tōyō Bunko immediately began a magnificent record of publication which was maintained even into the war years. As of 1939, when it published a history of its first 15 years (*Tōyō Bunko jūgo-nen shi*), its Research Department was staffed by many of the most renowned Japanese scholars

of Far Eastern studies, working under the direction of Dr. SHIRATORI Kura-kichi (1865-1942). It will indeed be interesting to see whether the Tōyō Bunko, now that it is a branch of the National Diet Library and therefore a Government institution, can continue the great tradition of historical and philological research which so distinguished the first 20 years of its history.

The publications of the Tōyō Bunko appeared in five series. Because of their importance, they are described here in some detail. Series A is entitled "Tōyō Bunko ronsō" (Monographs of the Oriental Library). Included in this series are scholarly works in the field of Orientalia which, though of outstanding value, are deemed not likely to be successful as commercial publications. The text of these works is in Japanese, but a summary in a Western language is included whenever possible. In this series the Library of Congress has received during the past year nos. 9, 29, and 30, which very nearly complete its file.

The first of these works (no. 9) is entitled *Bunroku gannen Amakusa-han Kirishitan kyōgi no kenkyū* (A Study of the *Doctrina Christiana*, printed by the Jesuit Mission Press at Amakusa in the first year of Bunroku [1592]). This work consists of a study by HASHIMOTO Masukichi and a facsimile reproduction of the 1592 edition of the *Doctrina*, one of the first works printed by the Jesuit Press at Amakusa, an island to which the Jesuits were driven by the persecution of Christian missionaries at the time. This text of the *Doctrina* is in romanized Japanese, which the Jesuit missionaries of the time used as a means of studying the Japanese language. It is generally believed that the work was printed by the first movable-type press to reach

Japan from Europe—that brought by the Jesuit Visitor-General Alexandro Valignani in 1590. (This was, however, not the first use of movable type in Japan, since the process had been developed in Korea shortly after 1400.) The *Doctrina* is a catechism on Christian doctrine in twelve chapters, of which one is lacking.

The study by Dr. HASHIMOTO consists of three main sections: an account of the relationship of the work to Jesuit printing activities and a history of the copy now in the Tōyō Bunko; a reconstruction into Japanese characters of the romanized text; and a study of the grammar, vocabulary, and foreign words used in the Jesuit romanized version.

Another monograph in the "Tōyō Bunko ronsō" series (no. 29), which was also acquired by the Library of Congress during the past year, is *Shina kodai rekihō-shi kenkyū* (Studies in the Astronomical Division of Time in Ancient China). This work, also by Dr. HASHIMOTO, was published in 1943. In it he traces four stages in the development of ancient Chinese concepts of time division, from the pre-astronomical stage down to the Han Dynasty.

A third acquisition (no. 30 in the series) is *Iyaku kyōrui no kenkyū* (A Study of Chinese Translations of the Various Buddhist Canons), by HAYASHIYA Tomojirō. The fact that this study was published in March 1945 demonstrates that serious historical research was being conducted in Japan even during the war years. The problem attacked by the author is the fact that although there are 1,711 extant Buddhist works that have been translated into Chinese, the names of the translators and dates of translation are known in only 20 to 30 percent of these cases. In this work the author sets up and applies a methodology for deter-

mining the dates and the authorship of the translations about which these facts are not known.

Series B of the publications of the Tōyō Bunko is entitled "Memoirs of the Research Department of the Tōyō Bunko." This series, which has been published since 1926, contains lengthy scholarly articles in English, German, and French and is intended chiefly for non-Japanese readers. During the past year the Library of Congress acquired nos. 11 (1939) and 12 (1940). The latter consists of a single work on Korean dialects by the late Professor OGURA Shimpei (1882-1944).

Series C, entitled "Tōyō Bunko sōkan" (Miscellaneous Series), consists of facsimile reproductions of rare works in the field of Orientalia. The purpose of reproducing these works is both to insure them against destruction and loss and to make them more widely available to the scholarly world. Items in this series acquired by the Library of Congress during the past year are nos. 6 through 11.

No. 6 is a facsimile reproduction of a work written by Padre Eduardo de Sande, a Portuguese Jesuit missionary in Macao, and published in that city in 1590. The complete title is as follows: *De missione legatorum Iaponensium ad Romanam curiam, rebusq; in Europa, ac toto itinere animaduersis dialogus. Ex ephemeride ipsorum legatorum collectus, in sermonem Latinum versus, ab Eduardo de Sande, Sacerdote Societatis Iesu*. This work was compiled by Padre Sande on the basis of diaries and reports of the members of the first Japanese delegation sent to Europe. This group, which left Nagasaki on March 14, 1582, was sent by three Christian *daimyō* in Kyushu with the official purpose of expressing gratitude to the Pope and to the King of Spain for the work of Christian mission-



aries in the domains of these *daimyō*, and with the additional aim of enabling young Japanese of great promise to visit Europe and see at first hand something of European civilization. The group travelled through Spain, Portugal, and Italy. On the return trip to Japan, they stopped in Macao for over a year. It was during this visit that Padre Sande secured from them the material which he used in this work. A Japanese translation of the *De missione . . .*, by Professor Izui Kyūnosuke and three associates, was published by the Tōyō Bunko in 1942. By a curious coincidence, Dr. Izui, who is now both Professor of Linguistics and Librarian of Kyoto University, visited the United States in the latter part of 1950. While this report was being written he passed several days in Washington, studying the activities and procedures of the Library of Congress.

No. 7 of Series C, entitled *San Tendai-, Godai-san ki*, is a diary of a pilgrimage made by the Japanese priest Jōjin (1011–81) to T'ien-t'ai shan, in the Province of Chekiang, China, and to Wu-t'ai shan in the Province of Shansi during 1072 and 1073. The original of the diary is lost. This reproduction was made in 1937 from a manuscript copy written in 1220 and preserved in the Tōfuku-ji, a temple in Kyoto. It is a valuable contemporary record of conditions in China in the eleventh century.

No. 8 of the Series is entitled *Onyaku Mōbun Gen-chō hishi*, a *Romanized Representation of the Yüan-ch'ao pi-shih* [*A Secret History of the Mongols*] in *Its Original Mongolian Sound*. The original of this work was completed in 1240. The language of the original was Mongol, but it was represented by the use of Uigur characters. During the following century, the work was transcribed phonetically into Chinese and a free Chinese translation was made. The original Mongol version was lost and for several hundred years the work existed only in the Chinese versions. Since these were inadequate for an accurate understanding of the work, various scholars have attempted to reconstruct the Mongol original. The present work, in which Dr. SHIRATORI presents what he believes to be the most probable reconstruction of this original text, was published in 1942, the year of his death. The text on which he has based his reconstruction, and which is reproduced in the volume, is that which was published by the Chinese bibliophile and scholar YEH Tê-hui (1864–1927) in 1908. While Dr. SHIRATORI makes no claim to have solved all of the problems in the reconstruction of this early thirteenth-century work, there is no doubt that he has made a great contribution to this study.

No. 9 of Series C is an impressive work in 36 volumes, entitled *Ying-yin wu-t'i Ch'ing wên-chien*. This is a polyglot dictionary of five languages: Chinese, Manchu, Mongol, Tibetan, and Turkish, which was compiled in China during the Ch'ien-lung era (1736–96) on imperial order. This reproduction, which was published in 1943, is based on photographs of the original manuscript which at that time was preserved in the Wên-shuo ko in Mukden.

No. 10, published in 1943, is a facsimile reproduction of an atlas of Annam which was compiled on imperial order during the period 1885–88. The work was not printed at the time of its compilation; the reproduction which is here published under the title *Dōkei Gyōran chiyo shizu* (Geographical Maps Drawn in the Dōkei Period [1885–88] for Imperial Inspection) is made from the manuscript copy in the library of

the École Française d'Extrême-Orient, at Hanoi.

No. 11 entitled *Ko-Sen sappu* (Catalog of Old Korean Books) is a bibliographical study by MAEMA Kōsaku. In this work facsimile reproductions of specimen pages of many old and rare Korean books are included.

Series D entitled "Ōbun Tōyō Bunko ronsō" consists of monographs published in Western languages but, to date, only three works have been issued in this series. Since for some years the Library of Congress has possessed the first two of these, the acquisition of the third during the past year completes the Library's holdings in this series.

Volume 3 is a facsimile reproduction of a manuscript journal of the voyage of Captain John Saris (d. 1646), a representative of the East India Company, to Japan during the years 1611-14. Captain Saris took with him a letter from James I of England to the ruler of Japan and succeeded in concluding a treaty of commerce with that country. He may properly be regarded as the first ambassador from England to Japan. He was in Japan for approximately six months (June 11-December 15, 1613) during which he travelled through much of the country, visited the Shogun, and made arrangements with William Adams (d. 1620), who was serving as advisor to the Shogun, to act also as a representative of the Company.

The facsimile reproduction is accompanied by a detailed study made by Professor ŌTSUKA Takanobu of Tokyo Bunrika University, in which the manuscript is transcribed into printed form and variants from other manuscripts of the journal are noted in detail. [See illustrations.]

Series E of the Tōyō Bunko publications consists of 26 catalogs, several of which were acquired last year for the

first time by the Library of Congress. Outstanding among these is a 795-page catalog of Chinese collectanea in the Tōyō Bunko. This catalog, which was published in 1949, locates many important Chinese works, a number of which may in the future be microfilmed for the Library of Congress.

During the past year also this Library was fortunate in securing from Tōyō Bunko the issues of *Tōyō gakuho* (Reports of the Research Department of the Oriental Society) necessary to complete its files.

In 1932 Baron IWASAKI, who had established the Tōyō Bunko in 1924, donated his own collection of Chinese and Japanese books, numbering 23,777 volumes, to the same institution. Three reproductions from this collection were received during the past year. One is a reproduction of an old manuscript of the *Nihon shoki*, one of the oldest historical works of Japan. A second is a reproduction of an old text of the *Shang shu*, the ancient Chinese Book of History. The third is a reproduction of a collection of poems by the Japanese Buddhist monk Myōe, who lived in the thirteenth century.

Late in the year the Library received two important gifts, of which mention must be made. The first of these is a set of *Uchimura Kanzō zenshū* (Complete Works of UCHIMURA Kanzō) in 20 volumes. This gift was made jointly by Mr. Goroku WATANABE, a faithful disciple of the late Mr. UCHIMURA, and by Dr. Shigeru NAMBARA, President of Tokyo University and also a follower of Mr. UCHIMURA.

UCHIMURA Kanzō was born in 1861, in Edo (now Tokyo). He began the study of English at an early age. After graduation from the Sapporo College of Agriculture and a period of service in the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, he came to America

where, in 1884, he entered Amherst College. After graduation from Amherst and a brief period of study at Hartford Theological Seminary (in 1888), he returned to Japan. A man of strong personality and convictions, he found it difficult to work in several institutions in which he accepted employment. In 1900 he founded his personal journal, entitled *Seisho no kenkyū* (The Study of the Bible), which was published monthly for many years. He was an extremely devout and active Christian, but he was not sympathetic toward Christianity as an institution. Until his death in 1930 he vigorously expounded the doctrine of *Mu-kyōkai shugi*, literally "No-Church-ism," which has been of much importance in the development of Christianity in Japan, and which, 20 years after the death of its founder, has a considerable following among Christians in that nation.

The collection contains Mr. UCHIMURA's early writings, his studies in the Old and New Testaments and in doctrine, his lectures, his reflections, his English writings, his diary, and his letters. These works have become quite rare even in Japan, and the Library of Congress is most appreciative of the generosity of the donors.

The second gift is a set of 1,281 post-war Japanese textbooks, presented by their publishers through the Japanese Ministry of Education. This gift came to the Library through the Reorientation Branch of the U. S. Department of National Defense.

It was recognized at the very beginning of the Occupation that the preparation of new textbooks for the schools was an absolute necessity in any attempt to orient the Japanese people to a more democratic way of life. Since education could not be halted until new textbooks were prepared, the use of wartime texts was continued for

a few months, with the objectionable passages—such as those glorifying the divine absolutism of imperial rule and those presenting highly distorted versions of Japan's international relations—inked over. In 1946 the United States Education Mission pointed out that the preparation of textbooks used in the Japanese schools had been virtually a monopoly of the Ministry of Education and recommended that "the preparation and publication of textbooks should be left to open competition."

Despite the shortage of paper, which is still a critical item in Japan, great progress has been made. The number of textbooks published has increased steadily until in the fiscal year 1949-50, the number of copies printed reached 195,700,000, representing 535 titles. The proportion of titles prepared by the Ministry has declined from 99 per cent in 1945-46 to 19 per cent of those to be published in 1950-51.

The textbooks which have been presented to the Library cover all twelve years of Japanese primary and secondary education and deal with many subjects which are being studied by Japanese school children for the first time. An interesting text is the new *Nihon no rekishi* (History of Japan), compiled by the Ministry of Education. Instead of opening with the usual account of Japanese descent from the Sun Goddess, this volume begins with an account, based on archeological excavations, of the origin of the Japanese people. The development of the Court at Yamato is presented briefly and as clearly as known historical facts permit. No attempt is made to glorify Japan's military history. The version of the "Manchurian Incident," appearing much later in the book, is in accord with the facts recognized by impartial historians concerning these events.

1613  
October. 8

## Priviledges for trade in Japan

1613

Also retained the said Priviledges for trade in Japan, the translation whereof (as next to the originall as may be) followeth.

### Priviledges granted By Ogotho-sama, Emperour of Japan, unto the Right wor<sup>th</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Smyth Knight, Governour, and others the honourable and wor<sup>th</sup> Adventurers to the East Indies.

- 1 **Suprims** Wee give free licence to the subjects of the King of great Britaine viz<sup>t</sup> Sir Thomas Smyth Govern<sup>r</sup> and Company of the East Indian merchants and Adventurers, forever safelie to come in to any of our portes of our Empire of Japan, with their shippes and merchaundizes without any hindraunce to them or their Goods. And to abide, buy sell, and barter according to their owne manner with all nations, To tarry here as long as they thinke good, and to depart at their pleasure.
- 2 **Item** wee graunt unto them freedom of Custome for all such merchaundizes as either nowe they have brought or hereafter shall bring into our Kingdomes, or shall from hence transport to any forraigne parte. And doe authorize those Shippes that hereafter shall arrive and come from England to proceede to present sale of their Commodities without further coming or sending up to our Courte.
- 3 **Item** if any of these shippes shall happen to be in danger of shipwrack, wee will our subiecte not onely to assist them, but y<sup>e</sup> such parte of shipp and goods as shall be saved, be returned to their Captaine, or Cape merchant or their Assignes. And that they shall or may build one house or more for themselves in any parte of our Empire where they shall thinke fittest, And at their departure, to make sale thereof at their pleasure.
- 4 **Item** if any of y<sup>e</sup> English merchants or other shall depart this life within our Dominions, The goods of the deceased shall remaine, at the dispose of the Cape merchant. And that all offences committed by them shall be punished by the said Cape merchant according to his discretion, And our lawes to take noe hould of their persons or Goods.



Priuilidges graunted by Ogosho sama, Emperour of Iapan,  
unto the Right Worshippfull Sir Thomas Smyth, Knight,  
Governour, and others the honorable and worshippfull  
Adventurers to the East Indies. 43

1 Inprimis, Wee giue free licence to the subiects of the king  
of greate Britaine viz., Sir Thomas Smith Governour and Com-  
panie of the East Indian merchaunts and Adventurers, forever  
safelie to come into anie of our Portes of our Empire of Iapan, 45  
with their shippes, and marchaundizes, without anie hindraunce  
to them or theire Goods, And to abide, buy, sell, and barter, ac-  
cordinge to theire owne manner with all nations; To tarrie heere  
as long as they thinck good, and to depart at theire pleasures.

2 Item, wee graunt vnto them freedome of Custome for all 50  
such marchaundizes, as either nowe they haue brought, or heere-  
after shall bring into our Kingdomes, or shall from hence trans-  
port to anie forraigne parte, And doe authorize those Shippes  
that hereafter shall arive and come from England to proseed to  
present sale of theire Commodities without further comming or 55  
sending vp to our Courte.

8 Oct. 38-40. Priuilidges graunted by Ogosho sama, Emperour of Iapan, unto  
the Right Worshippfull Sir Thomas Smyth, Knight, Governour, and others the  
honorable and worshippfull Adventurers to the East Indies.] **H** The Coppie  
verbatim of the Emperour of Japan his priuelages, Granted in the name of the  
Right honored Knight Sir Thomas Smith, Governor of the East Indya Com-  
panye, for the vse of the 8th voyage And obteyned by me, John Saris, viz.

42-43. The subiects of the king of greate Britaine viz.,] **H** the king of  
Englands subiects,

44. and Adventurers] **H** omit

45. anie of our Portes of our] **H** anye our portes or

48-49. To tarrie heere as long as they thinck good,] **H** And to Tarrye so  
long as they will

49. and to depart] **H** And depart

50. freedome of Custome for] **H** free Custome of

51. , as either nowe they haue brought] **H** as they haue

52. Kingdomes] **H** kingdom

from hence] **H** omit

53-55. doe authorize those Shippes that hereafter shall arive and come  
from England to proseed to present] **H** doe by these presents authorise The  
heereafter shipp To make present

Many other textbooks deal with government and society, with the family, with geography and resources, and with health and hygiene. A large number deal with various aspects of practical and applied science. One illustrated text explains to students in the fifth year of primary school the processes by which sounds are heard and things are seen. Other texts are designed for the study of the Japanese language and for the study of classical Chinese. A certain number of textbooks for training in reading romanized Japanese are also included.

### The Near East

With a total of 2,010 volumes received in 1950 from the Near East, the Near East Section has had a banner year—the best year but one since the Section's founding.

These 2,010 books and pamphlets are in the various languages of the area: Arabic, 237; Turkish, 1,377; Persian, 78; and Armenian, 318. Several observations should be made on these figures. Receipts in Turkish continue to be numerous, most of them coming through exchange. While translations of world classics still constitute a sizable figure (356), the major part of the receipts are original works published by various Government or Government-sponsored agencies. Although Arabic-language receipts have fallen below what we have come to expect as normal, it can be urged on the other hand that some falling off of receipts after the first four years of the Section's life is inevitable. Receipts in Persian continue to be small, judged by the importance of Iran and Afghanistan, the countries using Persian.

Since it is impossible to cover all significant acquisitions in this report, items are mentioned more as characteristic of what has been received than as

the only significant additions during the year.

### TURKISH

Into the Turkish collection last year slipped unobtrusively a small 141-page book published in Istanbul in 1950: *Bizim Köy* (Our Town) by Mahmut Makal, acquired by purchase among many other works of similar size and appearance. There was no way then of knowing that the book was a pointed exposé of the difficulties of village life in Turkey, but it has become quite the talk of the country since its appearance.

We continue to receive many publications in the field of historical study. As an example, the Library now has volume two of İsmail Hâmi Danışmend's *İzahlı Osmanlı tarihi kronolojisi* (Explanation of Ottoman Historical Chronology), published by the Turkish Ministry of Education.

General projects previously initiated by the Turkish Government were substantially filled in this year. Fascicles 5-8 of *İstanbul kütüphaneleri tarihcoğrafya yazmaları katalogları*, a catalog of manuscripts in history and geography in the Istanbul libraries, were received.

Similarly, the Library has this year increased to seven fascicles (A through part of G) its holdings of *Osmanlı tarih deyimleri ve terimleri sözlüğü* (Dictionary of Expressions and Terminology in Ottoman History) by Mehmet Zeki Pakalın (Istanbul, 1946- ).

One such project that has been completed is a dictionary of Turkish legal terms largely derived from Arabic roots: *Türk hukuk lûgati* (Ankara, 1944-48). The main vocabulary in Turkish is followed by glossaries of German, French, English, and Latin terms with their Turkish equivalents.

Two issues of the *Güzel Sanatlar* (Yearbook of Fine Arts) were received this year—number 2 (1940) and number

6 (1949). Both issues are indeed things of beauty, illustrating the artistic materials which grace Turkey's museums and libraries.

#### PERSIAN

A very useful work on Iran is the *Kitāb-i asāmī-yi dihāt-i kashvar* (Book of the Names of the Villages of the Country) published by the Ministry of the Interior in 1950. It is a combined census and gazetteer giving population statistics in many categories—religions, professions, etc. There is also a detailed breakdown of figures for urban centers of 2,000 inhabitants or over, arranged by Provinces. This volume covers the first four Provinces (including Azerbaijan).

The Library has received part 4 of *Fihrist-i kitābkhānah-i Āsitānah-i quds-i Ridavi*, the catalog now being prepared of the library of the shrine of Imān Ridā at Meshed, Iran, one of the great shrines of the Shī'ah sect of Islam. This volume was issued in 1947 and covers science, theology, philosophy, logic, and Koranic exegesis.

From Kabul have come the first five fascicles of a Persian-language encyclopedia, *Āryānā: dā'irat al-ma'ārif*, published in 1948. Illustrations are in black and white. The work is presumably planned on a wide scale since the present five fascicles cover only A–Af.

#### ARABIC

The Library has received through exchange the first volume of an annual publication of the Egyptian National Library in Cairo, *Nashrat Dār-al-Kutub al-Miṣrīyah tashmul al-kutub allatī iqtanat-hā al-Dār fī sanat 1948*, a catalog of books and serials which entered the National Library in 1948 (Cairo, 1949). Arrangement is by broad subject, under which titles are entered alphabetically. There is also an "analyti-

cal" subject index, an alphabetical index of all titles, and an author index.

Six volumes of a bibliography on the literature of Shī'ah Islam entitled *Dharī'ah ila taṣānīf al-Shī'ah* (Nejef and Teheran, 1355/1936–1366/1946) have been added to the Library's collection. In this work, by Muḥammad Muḥsin Nazīl Sāmarrā', both Arabic and Persian titles are included, arranged by title.

A complete copy of the famous two-volume Arabic-language dictionary, *Muḥīt al-Muḥīt* by Buṭrus al-Bustānī (Beirut, 1867–69), has been acquired. Previously, the Library possessed volume one only.

Recently acquired is the *Fihris al-fahāris w-al-athbāt* (Catalog of Catalogs and Indexes) of Muḥammad 'Abd al-Kabīr al Kattānī (2 vols., Fez, 1346/1927–1347/1928). In this dictionary are listed in modified alphabetical order the names of approximately 1,300 authors of the post-classical and early modern literature of tradition. Biographical notes include the date of death (when known), further bibliographical notes, and a list of the author's contributions to the science of *ḥadīth* and his principal authorities.

A noteworthy gift to the Library is the *Histoire des bibliothèques arabes* (in Arabic) by Vicomte Philippe de Tarrazi (Beirut, 1947–48). This three-volume survey of Arabic-language book collections has been compiled from existing sources and from historical and archeological records. The author estimates that the 65 public libraries in the Arab world contain some 3,220,000 volumes in Arabic and other languages. Other important collections in the Near East, Europe, and America are described, with the last-named area receiving the least attention.

The treatment of Iraq in De Tarrazi's book is supplemented by the study of

Girgis 'Awwād, *Khazā'in al-kutub al-qadimah fi al-'Irāq mundh aqdam al-'uṣūr ḥattā sanat 1000 li-l-hijrah* (Ancient Libraries of Iraq from the Earliest Times to the Year 1000 A. H. [1591]). This study is to be followed by a volume dealing with the modern period.

A similar work is the *Nubdhah ta'rikhiyah 'an Dār al-Kutub al-Lub-nāniyah; Historique de la Bibliothèque Nationale* by Ibrahim Maouad, Director of the Library, and Mounir Wéhaiba (Beirut, 1948). Sixty short biographies of personalities associated with the history of Lebanese letters since the seventeenth century are included.

Two new acquisitions of older publications deal with the life and work of the Qurayshite poet 'Umar ibn Abī Rabi'ah. These are Jibrā'il Sulaymān Jabbūr's *'Umar ibn Abī Rabi'ah* (2 vols., Beirut, 1935-39), and *Hubb Ibn Abī Rabi'ah wa-shi'ruh* (The Love of Ibn Abī Rabi'ah and His Poetry) by Zakī Mubārak (Cairo, 1919).

Also acquired this year are two editions of classic authors which deserve mention: Ibn Ḥazm's *Jamharat ansāb al-'Arab* (Collection of Arab Genealogies) edited by Lévi-Provençal, and al-Fārābī's *Iḥṣā' al-'ulūm* (Enumeration of the Sciences) by 'Uthmān Amin. Both appeared in Cairo in 1948.

#### ARMENIAN

Gifts from the Committee for the Armenian Collection of the Library of Congress, as well as some purchases, added many interesting items.

The works of the tenth-century church father, Gregory of Narek, translated into modern Armenian by Archbishop Karekin of Buenos Aires, were donated to the Library through the Committee by the translator.

The collected literary works (5 vols.) of the last president of Armenia before

the Soviet regime, A. Aharonian, were received.

From Soviet Armenia came a number of items, such as a volume in the series of the collected works of Raffi, the pen name of a noted author, published in Erivan in 1947.

A number of textbooks from Soviet Armenia were given to the Library by the Committee. Some were translated and published by the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute in Erivan. Samples are selected works of Karl Marx and speeches delivered by Molotov in 1945-48 on questions of foreign policy, published in Erivan in 1949.

#### OTHER

Operations in the exchange and gift field produced noteworthy additions. Thirty-seven Spanish titles were received from the Director of Archives and Libraries of the High Commission of the Spanish Zone in Morocco.

Gifts from the Institut Français de Damas included a French translation of the *'Umdah* of Ibn Qudāmah by Henri Laoust and one of the *Zubdat Kashf al-mamālik* of Khalīl al-Zāhiri by Venture de Paradis, which has been edited with an introduction and notes by Jean Gaulmier. The first is a digest of Hanbalite law popular with students in its Arabic form because of the ease with which it can be memorized. The second, a translation of the history of Egypt in the Mameluke period, was done by a distinguished Orientalist of revolutionary France and has been unpublished until now.

Gifts were also received from the Syrian Embassy in Washington and from individual authors.

In looking back over the year, it is reasonable to maintain that receipts have more than kept pace with those of previous years in both quantity and quality. Yet there are gaps which



must be filled, known sources of material only partially exploited, and promise of new sources yet to come. On the basis of known activity, there is every reason to expect larger and more significant acquisitions from the Near East in the years ahead.

### Hebraica

During the fiscal year 1949-50 the Hebraic Section was enabled to carry out in full an acquisitions program that not only contributed to filling the gaps in its holdings but also assured an increased and continuous flow of new publications. Our needs, means, and objectives were made known to a large public through appropriate displays, loans of books for exhibits by outside bodies, special articles devoted to the Hebraic Section and its problems in the Yiddish and Hebrew press of this country and abroad, as well as through the favorable publicity received in the general press in connection with the exhibit of the ancient Hebrew scrolls in October-November 1949. The initial favorable results were not slow in appearing and augur well for the future.

Thus, for example, "in appreciation of the attention given me at the Library," Mr. Max Feingold of Wisconsin presented his collection of 158 volumes of Yiddish material, consisting of 114 selected titles on early labor literature, both in the Yiddish original and in translations from world classics. These constituted the reading matter of the immigrant worker in the closing decade of the last and the beginning of this century. It perhaps should not surprise us that Mr. Feingold, like many others, was under the impression that the Library's collections are so complete in every respect that his books would probably be duplicates and requested that those not needed here be forwarded to Israel. A check revealed that 73

titles were not represented among our holdings and that about 30 additional volumes should be retained to replace copies in inferior condition. The gift was inscribed in memory of Mr. Feingold's late wife, Dina Feingold.

Thanks to the special efforts of Mr. S. Mendelson, we have received the current output of the Yiddisher Kultur Farband. In addition, the Union Central Isrealita en la Argentina has continued to give us all its publications, and the Education Department of The American Jewish Committee of New York has presented us with 102 titles of publications prepared for the camps for displaced persons in Germany and Austria. In all, from individual authors, publishers, and organizations, 318 volumes reached our shelves in the past fiscal year. Through transfer another 208 new titles were added, although the number of volumes received from that source exceeded 550.

Exchange arrangements brought in 397 new titles from the Jewish Division of the New York Public Library, the Library and Archives of the Yiddish Scientific Institute, and the Jewish Culture Foundation of New York University.

Our arrangements with the Hebrew University Library improved somewhat. Of recent Hebraica we received 382 titles in 417 volumes, although we are still far from reaching the position to which we aspire. In fact, the rapid increase in immigration to Israel and the proportionate demand for printed matter in Hebrew within that country are likely to increase our deficiencies with the passage of time.

Of great help in our domestic acquisitions program are the copyright deposits, now averaging from five to six items weekly. During the opening months of the year under review, the Hebraic Section informed the Copy-

right Office that not all of the Yiddish and Hebrew books published in this country with a copyright notice were reaching the Library, apparently because some authors were unaware of the necessity for depositing their works. It was felt that if Yiddish and Hebrew authors and publishers could be acquainted with copyright law requirements, the Library of Congress would obtain many volumes to which it is entitled without the undesirable necessity of invoking legal action. A letter to this effect has therefore been addressed to the five leading periodicals and to four of the larger publishing houses and presses.

The normal flow of works in Yiddish and Hebrew was supplemented during the past year by the acquisition from a variety of sources of over 310 volumes, unique in content and describing experiences hitherto unrecorded. These deal with the various phases of the resistance movements and operations against Nazi Germany and recount in ghastly detail the annihilation of millions of human beings. They are part of a literature which now exceeds 5,000 books, brochures, and more important articles (exclusive of newspaper accounts) printed in the United States, Israel, Poland, Germany, France, Argentina, Hungary, Rumania, Holland, Soviet Russia, Italy, Switzerland, and England, the majority of which are in Yiddish, Hebrew, Polish, and French.

In his opening address at the trials of the major war criminals, Mr. Justice Jackson declared that "History does not record a crime ever perpetrated against so many victims or one ever carried out with such calculated cruelty." But aside from the inestimable value of these documents to the history of humanity's fight for freedom and their revelations of the "depths of degradation to which the tormentors stooped,"

the information they contain is of paramount importance for future studies on genocide and, in fact, has already contributed signally to the United Nations Convention on Genocide. Since the grim reality they depict unfolded itself in no man's land, in border regions, forests, and villages, and since they describe conditions nowhere else duplicated, the acquisition of this representative collection was well worth the effort. For it is not inconceivable that in these very regions other resistance movements may spring up in the event of a future conflict.

Perhaps the finest examples of these documents are the priceless records of life in the ghettos of Warsaw and Vilna, which will preserve for posterity the indomitable spirit of the millions of victims annihilated in such a ruthless manner. In maps, diaries, chronicles, official instructions, regulations, orders and proclamations governing various aspects of life in the ghetto (such as traffic, right of assembly, and collective surety), in petitions submitted to the administration of the ghetto, in statistics on Jewish schools, the number and location of places of worship, etc., in reports and statistics on the various social services in the ghetto and Jewish cultural and recreational activities, in labor statistics, and in data on criminality, birth, and mortality, these ghettos are re-created for us in their bleakest hour.

The most complete introduction to this subject that has appeared to date is *Kiddush ha-Shem* (Martyrdom), a selection of testimonies, chronicles, letters, wills, inscriptions, poems, legends, stories, dramatic sketches, and essays pertaining to Jewish martyrdom, compiled and edited by Samuel Charney Niger, sponsored by the Louis La Med Foundation for the Advancement of Yiddish and Hebrew Literature, and

published in 1948 by the "CYCO" Bicher-Farlag of New York. The major part of the work is devoted to the most recent catastrophe, and the concluding section treats of persecutions in previous centuries.

The part played by German scholarship in the preparation and execution of the mass murders is described by Max Weinreich, distinguished Research Director of the Yiddish Scientific Institute (YIVO) of New York, in *Hitler's Professorn* (New York, 1946). Based on German scholarly and official publications issued from 1933 to the end of 1944 (the greater part of which were not available in the United States at the time of writing) and on many documents ingeniously acquired by YIVO, the book reveals the extent to which German scholars (historians, economists, eugenists, biologists, geopoliticians, demographers, statisticians, doctors, and engineers) contributed to the building up of Nazi racial theories and to the founding and organizing of the several institutes for the study of the Jewish question, which played their part in the extinction program.

To the Polish textile center of Lodz was dedicated the *Lodzer yizker bukh* (The Lodz Memorial Volume), published in New York in 1943 by the United Emergency Relief Committee, for the city of Lodz. In the nature of a general introduction to contemporary Lodz, it also covers its early history and concludes with an account of its destruction by the Nazis. *Umkum fun der yidisher Kovne* (The Annihilation of the Jews of Kovno) by Joseph Gar (Munich, 1948), gives a detailed, chronological report of the happenings in Kovno under the German occupation and describes the institutional organization of the ghetto. In 1945, the Sociedad de Residentes de Plock en la Argentina published in Buenos Aires

a collection of studies on life in Plotzk during the occupation, entitled *Plotzk; bletlekh geshikhte fun yidishn lebn in der alter heym* (Plock; paginas de historia de la vida judia de allende el mar). When it is remembered that on the eve of the outbreak of World War II the Jews of Poland were making extensive preparations to celebrate the 700th anniversary of the founding of the community of Plotzk and that they published in honor of the occasion a history of the Jews in Plotzk, the *Geshikhte fun yidn in Plotzk* (Warsaw, 1939), the extent and ramifications of the Nazi crimes can be more fully realized.

Abraham Sutzkever's *Fun Vilner geto* (From the Ghetto of Vilna; Moscow, 1946) and *Vilner geto 1941-1944* (The Ghetto of Vilna; Buenos Aires, 1947); Sz. Kaczerkinski's *Dos gezang fun Vilner geto* (Songs of the Ghetto of Vilna; Paris, 1947), *Khurbn Vilne* (The Destruction of Jewish Vilna; New York, 1947), and *Partizaner geyen* (Partisans on the March; Buenos Aires, 1948); Mark Dworzecki's *Kampf far gezunt in geto Vilne* (The Fight for Health in the Ghetto of Vilna; Paris, 1946) and *Yerusholayim d-Lita in kamf un umkum* (The Struggle and Destruction of Jewish Vilna; Paris, 1948) are but a few of the writings on Vilna. The "catalog of crimes" committed against Warsaw, the part played by the gas chambers and crematoria of Treblinka, Majdanek, Auschwitz, Kloog, and many others in the annihilation of the largest Jewish community in Europe, is depicted in Meilech Neustadt's *Hurban va-mered shel yehude Varshah* (The Destruction and Revolt of the Jews of Warsaw; Tel Aviv, 1946), in B. Mark's *Khurves dertseyln* (Ruins Tell; Lodz, 1947), and in Rachel Auerbach's *Der yidisher offshtand—Varshe 1943* (The Jewish Uprising—Warsaw, 1943), published in Warsaw in

1948. Space does not permit an enumeration of the many other important publications in this field, but mention should be made of Filip Friedman's *Oshvienchim* (Auschwitz; Buenos Aires, 1950), based on the Polish edition entitled *Oswiecim* (Warsaw, 1946), on which he collaborated with Tadeusz Holuj; of H. Smoliar's *Fun Minsker geto* (From the Ghetto of Minsk; Moscow, 1946), and of *Grayeve yizkerbukh* (Grayevo Memorial Book; New York, 1950).

The organization of the operation Magic Carpet which brought to Israel 45,000 Jews from the remote regions of Yemen, the preparations for and initial stages of the operation Ali Baba which aims to resettle Iraq's Jews in Israel, and the supervision of thousands of Jews arriving from Turkey, Kurdistan, Iran, Afghanistan, Morocco, Libya, in brief from every corner of the globe (including countries within the Cominform orbit), produced experts and works on many aspects of international life and organization of the utmost importance. These unique literary and historical records are the more precious as they are seldom available on the open market or through established trade

channels. For the scholar and military expert interested in the Middle East, for the social anthropologist seeking information on remote regions, and for the colonizer and administrator, this output presents inexhaustible source material. Over one hundred titles devoted to various phases of the recent fighting in Palestine and to searching analytical studies of the opposing camps and their potentialities were also acquired.

Another unusual acquisition should be noted here. During the closing fortnight of the fiscal year, at the invitation of Jewish Cultural Reconstruction, Inc., of New York, the Library of Congress selected over 1,600 volumes of modern Hebrew and Yiddish works, 955 of which are Yiddish Sovietica. A preliminary check of the collection has disclosed many rare and unique items which deserve special attention.

Altogether, 3,811 new titles in 4,018 volumes—a figure approaching our combined acquisitions total for the past decade—have been added to the Hebraica collection during the past fiscal year.



## Philosophy and Religion

**D**URING the last few years the requirements of a rapidly changing world have obliged the Library of Congress to give first priority to the acquisition of current materials concerning the problems of the day. Nevertheless, as this brief report will attempt to illustrate, the history of ideas has not been neglected, for there has been a considerable influx of extremely varied literature in the field of philosophy and religion.

To start with the religious life of the Far East, the Library has recently received works of such widely diverse character and value as an Italian volume on Japanese Shinto, *Lo Shintoismo, religione nazionale del Giappone* by Marcello Muccioli (Milan, 1948); a *Buddhistisches Wörterbuch* by the German Kurt Schmidt (Constance, 1949); a volume of missionary stories entitled *Tales from Japan* by the American Marianna Nugent (N. Y., 1949); *The Best of Confucius*, translated from the Chinese by Professor James R. Ware of Harvard University (Garden City, N. Y., 1950); an analysis of Lao-tzū's *Tao tē ching*, entitled *The Simple Way of Lao Tsze*, by the editors of the Shrine of Wisdom (London, 1924); and a French volume, *Littérature religieuse . . . histoire*, edited in Paris in 1949 by Joseph Chaine, consisting of studies on the religions of China, of Brahmanism and Buddhism, the Koran, and the Bible.

Indian philosophy and religion are represented by a number of titles; among them are: *Die Philosophie der Inder* (Stuttgart, 1949) by the well-known German Indologist Helmuth von Glasenapp; a new edition of *The Heart of Hindusthan* (Madras, 1945) by the former Oxford professor, Sir

Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan; Diether Lauenstein's *Das Erwachen der Gottesmystik in Indien, die Entwicklung des bhakti-Begriffes (der gläubigen Hingabe) innerhalb der älteren religiösen Vorstellungen der Inder* (Munich, 1943); Alfred Charles Auguste Foucher's *La Vie du Bouddha* (Paris, 1949); Christmas Humphrey's *Zen Buddhism* (London, 1949), a rather personal account of this school of Buddhism and its influence in China and Japan by the President of the London Buddhist Society; Georges Dumézil's study of the relation between Brahmanism and Graeco-Roman religion in his *Jupiter, Mars, Quirinus, IV. Explication de textes indiens et latins* (Paris, 1948); and Dittakavi Subrahmanya Sarma's *The Tales and Teachings of Hinduism* (Bombay, 1948).

The Rosenwald Collection has provided the Library with an extremely rare and in all probability unique copy of a Spanish edition of Bīḍpā'r's fables, *Exemplario contra los engaños y peligros del mundo*, which was printed in Saragossa by Paul Hurus on April 15, 1494. [See illustrations.] The delightful stories of this famous "mirror for princes"—some of which are very profound—written in Sanskrit probably about A. D. 300, have been translated in various versions and into many languages. The Rosenwald Collection contains three other rare translations of the work; one into English (1570), one into German (1483), and one into Latin (ca. 1490).

This Spanish volume is not even listed in Konrad Haebler's *Bibliografía ibérica del siglo XV* which claims to give the titles of all Spanish and Portuguese incunabula. Nor is this edition mentioned in Pascual de Gayangos' *Biblioteca de autores españoles* (1860 and 1928, vol. 51, p. 5f in the essay

on "Calila é Dymna," where the earliest Spanish editions of the work are enumerated.

Of the extensive acquisitions on Islam the following may be listed: 'Abd al-Malik ibn Hishām's work on the life of Mohammed edited by Ferdinand Wüstenfeld (2 vols., Göttingen, 1858-60); Georges Henri Bousquet's *Les grandes pratiques rituelles de l'Islam* (Paris, 1949); W. Montgomery Watt's *Free Will and Predestination in Early Islam* (London, 1948); Leo Jung's study in comparative religion, *Fallen Angels in Jewish, Christian and Mohammedan Literature* (Phila., 1926); August Tholuck's *Sufismus* . . . (1821) containing his important edition of manuscripts of Persian mysticism; leading up to the present: Phoebe Habib's dissertation submitted to the American University at Cairo, *Some Aspects of the Government's Attitude toward Religious Liberty in Egypt Today* (Cairo, 1949); and Erich W. Bethmann's *Bridge to Islām, a Study of the Religious Forces of Islām and Christianity in the Near East* (Nashville, 1950). Worthy of special mention is Averroës' commentary on Aristotle's *Parva naturalia*, which was published at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1949, in the critical edition of E. L. Shields and Henry Blumberg by the Mediaeval Academy of America as volume 7 of the *Corpus commentariorum Averrois in Aristotelem*. Along with this valuable scholarly publication may be noted as a curiosity Girolamo Dandini's report of his voyage to the Maronites and his description of the "customs" and "manners" of the Turks and Maronites (*A Voyage to Mount Libanus*), published in English at London in 1698.

Acquisitions concerned with pre-Islamic religion, art, and thought are represented by Anton Moortgat's *Tammuz, der Unsterblichkeitsglaube in der altorientalischen Bildkunst* (Berlin, 1949) and Carl Frank's *Lamastu, Pazuzu und andere Dämonen* on Babylonian and Assyrian demons (Leipzig, 1941).

Australian religion and philosophy are the topic of works so widely different in content as Géza Róheim's *The Eternal Ones of the Dream*, a psychoanalytical interpretation of aboriginal Australian myth and ritual (N. Y., 1945), and Donald Hamilton Rankin's *The Development and Philosophy of Australian Aestheticism* (Melbourne, 1949).

African mythology and religion are the subjects of Henry Frederick Lutz's publication, *The Ever-Blossoming Wreaths of Tindium as a Feature of Memphitic Legends* (Berkeley, 1943), Hermann Baumann's *Schöpfung und Urzeit des Menschen im Mythos der afrikanischen Völker* (Berlin, 1936), and Martin J. Bane's *The Catholic Story of Liberia* (N. Y., 1950).

Religious traditions of the American Indians are discussed in Lewis Spence's *The Religion of Ancient Mexico* (London [1945]), Robert Lehmann-Nitsche's *Studien zur südamerikanischen Mythologie* (Hamburg, 1939), Luis da Camara Cascudo's *Geografia dos mitos brasileiros* (Rio de Janeiro, 1947), and Alfred Métraux's *Myths of the Toba and Pilagá Indians of the Gran Chaco* (Phila., 1946).

Among the homiletic interpretations of the Old Testament which the Library has received recently may be mentioned Walter Lüthi's *Die Bauleute Gottes*, a Swiss interpretation of the Book of Nehemiah (5th ed., Basel, 1945), and that of the prophet Amos by the same author (Basel [1947?]). Also from Switzerland are Werner Bienz's *Haggai, der Nachkriegsprophet* (St. Gallen, 1945) and Robert Brunner's *Der Gottesknecht*, an interpretation of the Book of Job (3d ed., Basel [1924]). Examples of Dutch literature on the Old Testament are Johannes de Groot's *De Psalmen* (Baarn, 1942), Martijn Theodoor Houtsma's *Textkritische Studien zum Alten Testament* (Leiden, 1925), three volumes of *Oudtestamentische Studiën* edited by Pieter A. H. de Boer (Leiden, 1942-43),

taró de bato dela ala yzquierda. 7 quando me da enel lado yzquierdo/  
pôgo la sola derecha. Equado te da por todo el cuerpo/donde la pones:  
digo el pararo de tras enla cola. Respôdio entonces la raposa: esso ten-  
go yo pô: grand maravilla: 7 no lo podría creer si no lo viesse: 7 si lo ha-  
zes/te digo que no hay ave enel mundo tan discreta / ni que tanto sepa  
guardar a si mesma. Entôces el pararo de vanaglorioso 7 de necio: per  
demostrar su saber/puso la cabeça entre las alas escondida cabe la cola  
7 a malaves le vio assi la raposa cubierto: asio del en vn salto: 7 diro le  
Amigo/bueno fuera que supieras cõsejar a ti mesmo: como presumiste  
de a consejâr a los otros. **Q** cosa presumtuosa 7 de gran desuário:  
7 suele acabescer a los hombres llenos de viento: que oluidando a si mis-  
mos: 7 no catando sus yerros: todo su pensamiento 7 studio ponen en  
aconsejar a los otros: 7 poniendo los ojos sin consideracion enel cielo:  
tropieçan 7 cahen vergonçosamente: 7 con daño enel suelo.



**A**caba se el excellent libro / intitulado exemplario  
cõtra los engaños 7 peligros del mûdo. Emprêtado  
enla insigne 7 muy noble ciudad de çaragoça de Ara-  
gõ. cõ industria 7 expêças de JPaulo Hurus: Aleman  
de Constancia. Fecho 7 acabado a. xv. dias de april.  
Del año de nuestra saluacion. MDil. cccc. xciiij.

za si no lo sabia / supiese que no fizieron cosa contra nosotros las gra-  
 cias/ala qual no las mouiese natural enemiga. Respōdio entōces el rey  
 pluguiera agora a dios q̄ aquel cueruo que fue causa de tanto mal nūca  
 nasciera : 7 no sostuieramos nosotros tan grāo infortunio 7 desdicha  
 ca peccaron 7 hizierō el daño nuestros passados: 7 pagamos nosotros  
 la pena. por dicho me tengo bien mirado el principio del odio/q̄ no que-  
 daran contentos con lo que fizieron: mas avn querran perseguir nos  
 quantas vezes podran. Por tanto señor dixo el cueruo sera bien de bu-  
 scar algunos ingeniosos remedios para nuestra salud 7 reparo: a fin q̄  
 suplamos cōlas astucias/lo q̄ las fuerças nos niegan: q̄ muchas vezes  
 el discreto faze 7 acaba con el ingenio/lo q̄ el muy efforçado cōla fuerça  
 no puede acabar. como engañarō astuciosamēte tres choquarreros vn  
 deuoto hermitaño: faziēdole cō sus razones creer vno por al.



**E**n los tiempos antiguos vn hermitaño gētilico/lleuaua vn ca-  
 brō q̄ hauiā mercado pa fazer sacrificio a dios en su celda: y  
 en el camino topo tres cōpañeros/hōbres q̄ se deleytaū en  
 burlas: 7 como vierō el hermitaño hombre simple 7 de bue-  
 nos respectos: pēsarō como le podriā fazer dexar el cabrō: 7 dixo el vno  
 dellos/marauillado estoy de hōbre tā santo 7 tā bueno/porq̄ razō lieua  
 acuestas vn perro. Verdaderamēte dixo el otro/ cosa es de marauillar  
 q̄ segū el parece hombre de seso 7 santo en su habito/lleuar acuestas vn

lz. iiii

Woodcut illustrating Bīdpā'i's fable containing the moral, "A lie of many people sometimes becomes a truth." A hermit carrying a goat is convinced by three rogues that the goat is a dog and is thereby cheated out of it. From the Spanish edition of Bīdpā'i's fables (Saragossa, 1494).



and Th. C. Vriezen's *Oud-Israëlitische Geschriften* (The Hague, 1948).

From the rich literature on the New Testament may be selected at random Ernst Percy's *Die Probleme der Kolosser- und Epheserbriefe* published by the R. Societas Humaniorum Litterarum in Lund (1946), Ethelbert Stauffer's *Die Theologie des Neuen Testaments* (3d ed., Stuttgart, 1947), William Neil's *The Epistle of Paul to the Thessalonians* in "The Moffatt New Testament Commentary" series (London, 1950), Ferdinand Prat's *La teologia di San Paolo* (2 vols., Turin, 1945), and *The Apostle Paul*, an English translation by L. A. Vigness (Minneapolis, 1950) of the Norwegian work by Olaf Edvard Moe.

Classic Greek philosophy has been analyzed or edited by representatives of practically all modern nations. There is a Greek and German edition of *Vorsokratische Denker* (2d ed., Berlin, 1949) by Walther Kranz, which is an abridged version of the three-volume standard work, *Die Fragmente der Vorsokratiker* edited by Hermann Diels; and there are several monographs on the Presocratics, among them one issued in Zurich in 1949, also by Kranz, on Empedocles, the teacher of a philosophy of the four elements of nature; and an Italian monograph on Democritus, the founder of the ancient atomic theory, *Le dottrine di Democrito d'Abdera* by Federigo Enriques and Manlio Mazzioti (Bologna, 1948).

Three additional works give a general exposition of early Greek philosophy: *Die Anfänge der abendländischen Philosophie; Fragmente und Lehrberichte der Vorsokratiker* with an introduction by the Zurich philologist Ernst Howald (Zurich, 1948), Karl Goebel's *Die vorsokratische Philosophie* (Bonn, 1910), and William Keith Chambers Guthrie's *The Greek Philosophers from Thales to Aristotle* (N. Y., 1950).

Out of the vast literature on Plato four items may be noted: a new edition of Ulrich von Wilamowitz-Moellendorf's

*Platon, sein Leben und seine Werke*, revised by Bruno Snell (Berlin, 1948); Irving M. Copi's introduction to the "Library of Liberal Arts" edition of Plato's *Theaetetus*, translated by Benjamin Jowett (N. Y., 1949); Glenn R. Morrow's introduction to Plato's *Timaeus*, also translated by Jowett and issued in the same series (1949); and *The Philosophy of Plato* by the English philosopher Guy Cromwell Field (London, 1949).

Works on Aristotle include *Evocación de Aristóteles* by the leading Mexican thinker, Antonio Caso (this appeared in Mexico in 1946, the year of his death); *Le Bonheur chez Aristotle* by Jean Léonard ([Brussels] 1948); and Paul Wilpert's *Zwei aristotelische Frühschriften über die Ideenlehre* (Regensburg, 1949) on Aristotle's earliest writings, to which Jakob Bernays and Werner Jaeger have increasingly drawn the attention of historians of philosophy.

Later Greek and Roman thought is expounded in Max Pohlenz's two-volume work on the Stoics, *Die Stoa* (Göttingen, 1948-49), in which there is also a sketch of the influence of the Stoic movement on the Middle Ages and the Renaissance; a trace of the Nazi philosophy of history seems to be preserved in this work in the attempt to distinguish between the genuine Greek element and the unpleasant "talmudistic . . . Semitic" traits in Stoic thought (vol. I, p. 165). Pohlenz also offers an introduction to a German edition of Plutarch's *Moralia*, translated and edited by Wilhelm Ax (Leipzig, 1942); Bruno Sell a preface to another selection from Plutarch's ethical writings (Zurich [1948]); and Franz Bömer a treatise entitled *Ahnenkult und Ahnenglaube im alten Rom* (Leipzig, 1943).

Works of the leading Neoplatonists are collected in two impressive Aldine incunabula. These two small folios have almost identical contents. Printed in September 1497 by Aldus Manutius, they contain Marsilio Ficino's Latin editions of *De*

*divinis atque daemonibus* ascribed to Porphyrius, the successor of Plotinus; Jamblichus' *De mysteriis Aegyptiorum, Chaldaeorum, Assyriorum*, now generally attributed to this influential Neoplatonist of the fourth century of our era; *De somniis* by Bishop Synesius of Kyrene, the student of Hypatia, the woman philosopher who lived in Alexandria about A. D. 400; and two works by Proclus, the best-known Neoplatonist of the fifth century of our era, namely *De sacrificio et magia* and *In Platonicum Alcibiadem de anima atque daemone*. Along with this valuable material are later writings such as *De daemonibus* by the intriguing Byzantine courtier Michael Psellus of the eleventh century; and *De voluptate*, an early work by Marsilio Ficino himself (1433-99), the famous Renaissance philosopher, member of the Platonic Academy of Florence, and a friend of Cosimo de Medici.

Religious thought of post-biblical Judaism is accessible, for example, in Simḥah Assaf's edition of Talmudic literature from the Geniza and other sources entitled *Misifrut ha-geonim* (Jerusalem, 1933) and, in marked contrast to this "legalistic Hala-kah," selections by Gershom G. Scholem from the Zohar (the principal work of Jewish mysticism) entitled *Zohar, the Book of Splendor* (N. Y., 1949). To this may be added Max Freudenthal's study in *Die Erkenntnislehre Philos von Alexandria* (Berlin, 1891) and Georges Vajda's brief *Introduction à la pensée juive du moyen âge* (Paris, 1947), not to mention numerous other works on Jewish philosophy and theology which are at least of an interest comparable to those just listed.

As might be expected, a considerable body of current literature is devoted to general surveys of the Christian religion and the Church in the Middle Ages and modern times. The 1946 Nobel Prize winner in literature, Hermann Hesse, undertook translations of the *Dialogus miraculorum* by Caesarius von Heisterbach which appear

along with translations from the *Gesta Romanorum* in Hesse's *Geschichten aus dem Mittelalter* (Horgen [19—]). A rich collection of new monographs on monasteries and on Christian as well as Jewish congregations in various lands and epochs includes a volume on the early history of the old monastery of Fulda, *Quellenstudien zur Frühgeschichte des Klosters Fulda* by Dominikus Heller (Fulda, 1949); one by Johann Nepomuk Foerstl (Regensburg, 1946) on the church history of Regensburg on the Danube, that jewel of medieval German towns; one on the monastery of St. Peter in the Black Forest by Hermann Ginter (Karlsruhe, 1949); one on the monastery of Werschweiler to the northeast of Saarbrücken by Ludwig Litzenburger (Heidelberg, 1945); a Nazi publication on monastery trials by Michael Schwartz (Leipzig, 1938); two contributions to the church history of Yucatán published at Mérida de Yucatán, one by Crescencio Carrillo y Ancona (1892), the other by Francisco Cantón Rosado (1943); a history of the church in Urbino, the native town of Raphael, by Antonio Tani (Urbino, 1949); a history of the church in Utrecht in the eighteenth century, at the time of Archbishop Cornelis Johannes Barchman Wuytiers, by Petrus Johannes Maan (Assen, 1949); a history of the origin of the episcopacy of Basel by Hans Rohr (Aarau, Switzerland, 1915); a history of Swedish church organization from the seventeenth to the twentieth century by Edvard Rodhe (Giessen, 1913); a history of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Louisiana in the nineteenth century (from 1805 to 1888) by Herman Cope Duncan (New Orleans, 1888); *Pioneer Bishops of Indiana*, sketches by Rose May Dawson Schultheis ([Vincennes? Ind.] 1950); the revival movement in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1837 by Joseph Huntington Jones (Phila., 1839); a history of the Washington, D. C., Hebrew Congregation by Abram Simon (Washington, D. C., 1905); and an account of *The Oldest*

*Jewish Congregation in the West (B'ne Israel, Cincinnati)* by David Philipson (Cincinnati, 1894).

To the generosity of Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald the Library owes, among numerous other treasures, a very precious incunabulum printed about 1471, containing an Italian translation of the life of the Church Father Jerome, probably not written before the eighth century (cf. Otto Bardenhewer, *Geschichte der altkirchlichen Literatur*, vol. III, 1923, p. 608), and other pieces of valuable patristic or pseudo-patristic literature on Jerome. Augustine's alleged letter to Cyrillus, for instance, which is printed here is not included in A. Goldbacher's critical edition of Augustine's letters in the *Corpus scriptorum ecclesiasticorum Latinorum* (see vol. 58, Vienna, 1923, and compare vols. 54, 44, 57). In Migne's *Patrologia, Series Latina*, vol. XXXIII, 1861, p. 1120, the letter is ascribed to an "impostor indoctus" but it is, nevertheless, of marked interest.

Other recent acquisitions concerning the Fathers of the Church are John P. O'Connell's *The Eschatology of Saint Jerome* (Mundelein, Ill., 1948); two Dutch commentaries on Tertullian: one by Gerardus Frederik Diercks, a critical edition of and prolegomena to Tertullian's *De oratione* (Bussum, 1947), the other by Gilles Quispel on *De Bronnen van Tertullianus' Adversus Marcionem* (Leiden, 1943); a new French edition of Augustine annotated by Bernard Roland-Gosselin (Paris, 1936); Athanasius' *Lettres à Sérapion sur la divinité du Saint Esprit*, translated by Joseph Lebon (Paris, 1947); and Joannes Chrysostomus' *Lettres à Olympias*, translated by Anne-Marie Malingrey (Paris, 1947). A small Russian volume translated from the German "critical" biographies by Josef Dobrovský concerns the two brothers Cyrillus and Methodius, the "Apostles of the Slavs" in the ninth century. The Gnostic Marcion (of Sinope who died toward the end of the second century)

and his influence (or perhaps more correctly speaking, his lack of influence in excluding the Old Testament from Scripture) are analyzed by Edwin Cyril Blackman in his *Marcion* . . . (London, 1948).

The University of Louvain provides two valuable publications on medieval scholasticism, one of which is the text of Siger de Brabant's *Questions sur la métaphysique*, edited for the first time by Cornelio Andrea Graiff (1948). The interest in Siger de Brabant, the leader of "Latin Averroism," has considerably increased in consequence of recent editions and analyses of his work by P. Mandonnet and F. van Steenberghe. The other Louvain publication, *De juridische Structuur van de Kerk, volgens Sint Thomas van Aquino* (1949), is by Achilles Darquennes, with a preface by E. Lousse. Ferdinand Bergenthal published in Augsburg in 1949 a new edition of the second part of the *Proslogium* by Anselm of Canterbury with a prefatory essay. As a fourth item from the world of Christian scholasticism may be mentioned a Spanish translation of Joannes Gerson's *Opusculum tripartitum*. This work by the *Doctor Christianissimus*, the famous Chancellor of Paris University (who died in 1429), has sometimes been called the first Christian catechism. A Spanish translation appeared in Mexico as early as 1544, and a facsimile of this edition with an introduction by Alberto Ma. Carreño was issued in Mexico City by the Libros de México in 1949.

Within the realm of medieval mysticism, the literature on Francis of Assisi continues to be especially rich. There is a valuable brief biography—combined with a selection of Franciscan sayings from the best sources—by Joseph Bernhart (Freiburg, 1947); a sentimental sketch of his life by Leo Wolpert entitled *Der reiche Arme* (Würzburg, 1947); an English version of Omer Englebert's French biography translated and edited by Edward Hutton (N. Y., 1950); and there are further selec-

tions from Saint Francis' works published in Antwerp in 1946 under the title *De volmaakte Blijdschap*.

Three incunabula just acquired contain works by or generally attributed to Savonarola. One is Savonarola's *Expositio super Psalmo L: Miserere mei Deus*; the second is *Dichiarazione del mistero della croce*; the third, however, *Esposizione sopra il Salmo V: Verba mea*, was apparently written after Savonarola's death and was attributed in various contemporary sources to contemporaries of his. All were printed in Florence about 1498.

Friedrich Wilhelm Wentzlaff-Eggebert's *Deutsche Mystik zwischen Mittelalter und Neuzeit* (2d ed., Berlin, 1947) contains more than the title implies. There are several chapters on medieval mysticism; and one even leads up to the mystical elements in Fichte's and Schleiermacher's thought about 1800. Equidistant between the Middle Ages and the Renaissance stands Johannes Geiler's *Das Buch Granatapfel, im Latin genant Malogranatus*, a mystical interpretation of the exodus of the Jews from Egypt and other "sermons"; this work appeared in 1510 in Augsburg and includes six colored woodcuts from the hand of the great Hans Burgkmair.

The Rosenwald Collection supplements this volume by a beautiful copy of a famous sermon which Geiler delivered in Strasbourg in 1482, in the presence of his friend, Bishop Albrecht of that city (Strasbourg, 1504). This is probably the most influential sermon of the great German preacher, initiating the removal of a number of abuses in the Church. The work itself is characterized by the most graphic and often strikingly coarse language of these decades (cf. Gustav Kawerau in Herzog-Hauck's *Realencyklopädie für protestantische Theologie und Kirche*, 1899, vol. VI, p. 428).

The Library's collection of early Lutheraniana was augmented last year by the acquisition of three sixteenth-century pam-

phlets: a German edition of *De instituendis ministris ecclesiae*, which concerns the election and ordination of ministers, printed in Wittenberg by Melchior Lotter, Jr., in 1524 (*Bibliothek Knaake*, 1908, Nr. 457); a pamphlet on some of Luther's prophecies (1552; not mentioned in *Bibliothek Knaake*); and a German sermon on the text of John 3:16 (1538; Knaake Nr. 759). Arnold E. Berger published a new critical edition of three other writings by Luther (Hanover, 1948); and to this may be added, among other Luther literature, Theodor Pahl's *Quellenstudien zu Luthers Psalmenübersetzung* (Weimar, 1931) and Dmitrii Sergeevich Merezhkovskii's *Luther*, translated from the Russian into French by Constantin Andronikoff ([Paris, 1941]).

Recent acquisitions on the Reformation period include the following: Gottlob von Polenz' *Geschichte des französischen Calvinismus bis zur Nationalversammlung i. J. 1789; zum Theil aus handschriftlichen Quellen* (5 vols., Gotha, 1857-69); an American edition of Max Weber's influential work, *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*, translated by Talcott Parsons, with a foreword by R. H. Tawney (N. Y., 1948); a popularized history of the Huguenots by Otto Zoff ([Constance, 1948]); a treatise by Cyril C. Richardson entitled *Zwingli and Cranmer on the Eucharist* (Evanston, Ill., 1949); a Finnish publication on Bishop Mikael Agricola edited by Jaakko Gummerus (2 vols., Helsinki, 1941-47); John Knox's *History of the Reformation in Scotland* (2 vols., London [1949]); and a new edition (London, 1950) of James Brodric's two volumes on Cardinal Roberto Francesco Romolo Bellarmino who took part in the trial of Giordano Bruno in 1599 and that of Galileo in 1616.

The Rosenwald Collection presents an especially fine copy of Erasmus of Rotterdam's *Moriae encomium* translated into French by Nicolas Gueudeville under the title *L'Eloge de la folie* (1751). This masterpiece of satire on human weak-



nesses is illustrated by engravings from drawings by Charles Eisen (1720-87)—classical examples of “la gravure galante.” Edmond and Jules de Goncourt’s article on Eisen in the *Gazette des beaux arts* (1869, vol. I, p. 78, note 4) mentions only a 1757 edition of the work.

Two publications on Giordano Bruno, one a monograph by the historian of science, Dorothea Waley Singer, the other an analysis of Bruno’s concept of the infinite by Sidney Greenberg, were both published in New York in 1950. *Vie d’amour de Saint Jean de la Croix* by Father Bruno de Jésus-Marie appeared in Paris in 1944. Selections from the thought of Descartes appear in *The Living Thoughts of Descartes* (London, 1948), presented and prefaced by the great French poet Paul Valéry, the introductory essay having been translated by Harry L. Binsse; Michele Federico Sciacca’s *Pascal* is available in a second edition (Brescia, 1945); and one of the principal works of late Renaissance skepticism, Francisco Sánchez’s *Quod nihil scitur*, appears in a Buenos Aires edition of 1944 entitled *Que nada se sabe*.

Starting with the seventeenth century, a considerable wealth of Quaker literature is to be noted. There is a very early edition of a tract by George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, entitled *An Answer to Several New Laws and Orders Made by the Rulers of Boston in New England, the Tenth Day of the Eighth Moneth, 1677* ([London] 1678); *Some Account of the Early Part of the Life of Elizabeth Sampson Ashbridge . . . Written by Herself* (Phila., 1807); *A History of the Rise and Progress of the . . . Quakers, in Ireland, from 1653 . . . to 1751* by Thomas Wight and John Rutty (London, 1800); John Kendall’s *Letters on Religious Subjects Written by Divers Friends, Deceased* (Burlington, N. J., 1805); Samuel Macpherson Janney’s *History of the Religious Society of Friends, from Its Rise to the Year 1828* (4 vols., Phila., 1861-68) and his *Conversations on Religious Subjects between a Father and His*

*Two Sons* (3d ed., Phila., 1843); The Philadelphia Yearly Meeting’s *Christian Advices* of 1838; Susanna Corder’s *A Brief Outline of the Origin . . . of the Society of Friends* (Lindfield, 1841); John Wilbur’s *Two Letters in Relation to the Doctrines . . . of the Society of Friends* ([Newport?] 1844); William Logan Fisher’s *An Inquiry into the Laws of Organized Societies as Applied to the Alleged Decline of the Society of Friends* (Phila., 1860); Ruth S. Murray’s *Valiant for the Truth* (Cambridge, Mass., 1880); and other Quaker publications up to the most recent Pendle Hill pamphlets by Howard Haines Brinton and his collaborators.

Acquisitions concerning the age of enlightenment and the nineteenth century are much too numerous to be characterized even superficially by the mention of some few items. Nevertheless, there may be listed two volumes of Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz’s *Textes inédites d’après les manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Provinciale de Hanovre*, edited and annotated by Gaston Grua (Paris, 1948); an Italian monograph on John Locke by Francesco de Bartolomeis (Florence, 1949); an Italian translation by Cordelia Guzzo of George Berkeley’s *Three Dialogues between Hylas and Philonous* (Turin, 1946); an American study on Bolingbroke’s deism by Walter McIntosh Merrill (N. Y., 1949); a Zurich doctoral dissertation entitled *Jonathan Edwards’ View of Man* by Arthur Bamford Crabtree (Wallington, Eng., 1948); a detailed study, *Pietism and the Russian Germans in the United States* (Berne, Ind., 1949) by George J. Eisenach—a history of Russian-German Pietism from the settlement of the “Volga-Germans” in Russia in 1763 up to the present-day status of the brotherhoods in 16 American States, mainly in the Middle West; a Mexican history of philosophy in the United States from John Cotton and Cotton Mather to Santayana, by Angélica Mendoza (Mexico, D. F., 1950); a Dutch monograph on the Count of

Zinzendorf, one of the leaders of German Pietism, and his influence on American religious life in the eighteenth century by P. Legêne (The Hague [19—]); a treatise by Gottfried Keller (Basel [1948]) on Johann Albrecht Bengel, the Württemberg Pietist of the eighteenth century who, through the five-volume English translation of his *Gnomon Novi Testamenti*, exercised a noticeable influence on Anglo-Saxon Bible exegesis in the nineteenth century; a German biography of Denis Diderot by Theodor Lücke (Berlin 1949); a new edition of the *Oeuvres philosophiques* of Étienne Bonnot de Condillac, the spokesman of French "sensualistic positivism" in the eighteenth century (2 vols., Paris, 1947-48); a valuable posthumous monograph entitled *J.-J. Rousseau* (Paris, 1949) by Bernhard Groethuysen, the historian of French enlightenment; and a Portuguese volume, *Vernei*, by Antonio Alberto de Andrade on Luis Antonio Verney (1713-92), in which Verney, who was born in Lisbon, is claimed to be a Portuguese thinker, although he spent most of his life in Italy. The volume was published at Braga, Portugal, in 1946 on the bicentenary of the appearance of Verney's *Verdadero método*.

Johann Michael Sailer, the German "François de Sales," highly esteemed by Beethoven, Franz von Baader, and other great Germans of his time (cf. Alexander Wheelock Thayer, *Ludwig van Beethovens Leben*, 1923, vol. IV, pp. 140, note 2, 141; D. Baumgardt, *Franz von Baader und die philosophische Romantik*, 1927, pp. 73ff), is the topic of a monograph (Frankfurt am Main [1949]) by Josef Maria Nielen, who provides a selection from Sailer's writings also. Walter Lowrie, the best-known American biographer of Kierkegaard, introduces as an existentialist Johann Georg Hamann, the ardent opponent of German rationalism in the eighteenth century, the inspirer of Herder, of F. J. Jacobi, and even of Goethe (Princeton, 1950); while Ludwig

Giesz, an adherent of the German existentialist Karl Jaspers, tries to establish some connection between Nietzsche and existentialism in his *Nietzsche, Existenzialismus und Wille zur Macht* (Stuttgart, 1950). Rudolph Friedmann contributes a small but rather ambitious treatise on Kierkegaard ([N. Y., 1949]); Torsten Bernhard Bohlin a Swedish monograph, *Sören Kierkegaard* (Stockholm, 1939); Theodor Haecker, the editor of the two volumes of Kierkegaard's journals in German, a tract, *Kierkegaard the Cripple* (N. Y. [1950]), which is the English translation of his *Der Buckel Kierkegaards*. Samuel Taylor Coleridge's *Philosophical Lectures* (1818-19) were edited by Kathleen Coburn (N. Y. [1949]); an anthology, *The Transcendentalists*, by Perry Miller (Cambridge, 1950); a biography of Vincenzo Pallotti (1795-1850), the champion of a universal Apostolate, was published by August Ziegler in Limburg-Lahn in 1947; Franz Meffert made an "apologetic" analysis of the relations between Czarist Russia and the Catholic Church from Vladimir the Great to the First World War (München-Gladbach, 1918); and Erich Schick produced the first volume of a Russian Church history (Basel [1945]). W. Addis Miller is the author of *The Philosophical; a Short History of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution . . .* (Edinburgh, 1949), and Alfred Kurella supplies a German translation from Aleksandr Ivanovich Herten's writings (Moscow, 1949). Basilio de Rubí published in Barcelona in 1948 two volumes of *Obras completas* of Jaime Luciano Balmes, one of the leading Catholic thinkers of Spain in the first part of the nineteenth century. Emil Spiess brought out a German translation of Chapters 4 and 22 of Balmes' *El criterio* under the title *Psychologie des Erfolgs* (Zurich, 1948); and Roberto Agramonte y Pichardo provides a monograph on Cuba's best-known thinker, Enrique José Varona y Pera, as the philosopher of a creative skepticism (Havana, 1949).

Finally, there is a pamphlet, *Lenin as Philosopher*, by Anton Pannekoek (N. Y., 1948); a monograph on the Russian Christian mystic, Nicolas Berdyaev, by George Seaver ([London] 1950); one French and two Russian volumes by Sergei Nikolaevich Bulgakov, the other leading Christian emigré from the Bolshevik Revolution, published in 1946, 1933, and 1936, respectively; a collection of essays

on Dostoevskii, Tolstoi, Spinoza, Pascal, and Plotinus by a third Russian emigrant, the perceptive Jewish mystic Lev Shestov (1929). With these authors, we almost reach the philosophical and religious thought of our contemporaries on whom a report will be reserved for a later issue of this *Journal*.

DAVID BAUMGARDT  
*Consultant in Philosophy*

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